Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MAY 25TH 1957 20 CENTS

The Planet Earth Sits For A Portrait

BY N. J. BERRILL

★

Canadian Business Discovers Mexico

BY J. ROSS OBORNE

★

Training New Hands To Serve Industry

BY R. M. BAIDEN

★

Late Spring Book Reviews

Edited by
ROBERTSON DAVIES

National Artists

Robert Merrill: Page 16

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Saturday Night

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Norman J. Berrill

A frequent contributor of articles on scientific subjects to SATURDAY NIGHT, Prof. Berrill teaches zoology at McGill University. He is the author of several books, praised for their literary style as well as scholarship.

J. Ross Oborne

Except for six years' service in the RCAF, Mr. Oborne has been with the investment firm of Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. Ltd., since 1936. Last year he was made a director of the company and was also appointed Ontario Manager.

Robertson Davies

Probably Canada's outstanding literary figure today, Robertson Davies has the remarkable ability to be several people in one. Novelist, playwright, critic and wit, he is also the editor of the *Peterborough Examiner*.

Harry Rasky

A former associate editor of this journal, Mr. Rasky is now a television producer (of news programs) with the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. A native of Toronto, he was for some years with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Did They Really Catch the Lindbergh Kidnap Killer?

Charles Lindbergh, the legendary "Lone Eagle," again is news with the release of his autobiography-turned-movie "Spirit of St. Louis." Alan Hynd, dean of crime reporters, recalls for Liberty the sensational case of the kidnap-murder of the Lindbergh baby. A comedy of errors and publicity-grabbing, the case was supposedly solved with the execution of a Bronx carpenter. Did he do it alone? Or at all?

How Fluoridation Crackpots Ruin Your Child's Teeth

About 5% of Canadian kids are drinking scientifically treated water that prevents tooth decay and has no ill effects. The other 95% are deprived of fluoridation by a small but noisy minority — most of them without medical or dental qualifications — who call fluoridation rat poison. Assistant Editor Robert Walker tells how they're keeping your child from a benefit comparable to vaccination or pasteurization of milk.

Are Canadian Honeymoons Ruining Our Marriages?

Are honeymoons necessary? Hugh Garner, well-known Canadian author, says firmly, "No!" The honeymoon, he insists, is a "snob gesture, kept alive by hotel keepers in Niagara Falls, mothers-in-law who want to impress friends of the family, and bridegrooms so stunned they'd agree to being barbecued if their brides suggested it." He agrees with one rueful bride, a "race track widow" on her honeymoon, who wailed, "Whoever invented honeymoons should be sentenced to a permanent one with Gravel Gertie!"

How 800 Fat Manitoba Females Lost 8000 Pounds

Plump women from Winnipeg, Brandon and Shilo, Man., joined Winnipeg's Streamliner Club to diet off at least 10 lbs. each in a kind of "Fatties Anonymous" movement. Winnipeg *Tribune* reporter Peter Desbarats describes how the club was founded by housewife Mrs. Albert Richardson, who shed 81 pounds after bearing 6 children and becoming a 206-lb. "boxcar."

Plus These Features:

SHOULD EGGHEADS OR BONEHEADS CONTROL CANADA'S ARTS COUNCIL?
by J. B. Priestley

ELIZABETH TAYLOR'S STORMY ROMANCE WITH MIKE TODD
by Frank Rasky

CONFESSIONS OF A JUNE BRIDE PHOTOGRAPHER

WHY TV'S FUNNIEST CLOWNS ARE SLIPPING

WHY I SPLIT WITH DEAN MARTIN
by Jerry Lewis

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Letters

Cost of Dying

I cannot resist a loud and hearty cheer for the sentiments expressed in your article on the cost of funerals, etc. For years I have shocked my friends by my unshared horror of the whole procedure. My personal solution is the decision to have in my will a request that my otherwise useless body be used for medical research . . .

ORILLIA, ONT. RUTH N. JONES

I have often had cause to be critical of your attitudes to gambling, the Lord's Day, and alcoholic beverages. But may you receive more bouquets than a millionaire's funeral for your article "Control Your Own Funeral" by Eileen Morris . . .

FLEMMING HOLM, M.A., B.D.
WEST RIVER STA., N.S.

Those of your readers who are in agreement with the ideas presented in the article entitled "Why Not Control Your Own Funeral?" may be interested to know that in addition to the Toronto Memorial Society and the Memorial Association of Montreal mentioned in the article there exist also The Manitoba Mortuary Association in Winnipeg, and the Memorial Society of B.C. in Vancouver, all operating on a non-denominational basis. And similar societies are in process of organization in Edmonton, and Ottawa.

All these offer advice and assistance to their members in pre-arranging for simple ceremonies before or after burial or cremation, recommending permanent memorial gifts to charitable funds instead of transitory flowers, with chosen funeral directors co-operating towards carrying out the expressed wishes of the deceased at moderate expense.

Membership in these associations is open to all on a non-denominational basis, and membership fees are nominal to cover minimal administration expenses.

Yours truly,

WINNIPEG W. F. OLDHAM

. . . Why not bequeath one's body to a university for instruction or research? Why have it rot in the ground, of benefit to no one? Presumably universities need bodies for these purposes.

Of course custom and tradition would oppose such a bequest, but the best interests of one's fellows would be favored by it. It would be of interest to know where the law would come in, if there are certain regulations which must be met. One section of the Church would probably condemn such an act, as for similar reasons they oppose cremation. There might be difficulty with the undertakers, although I do not see why they should object to taking a corpse to a railway station for shipment instead of to a cemetery.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT. C. W. HOLMAN

Congratulations on publishing the article by Eileen Morris on present-day funeral practices. It is yet another indication of rising public concern on this question. In addition to the Memorial Societies mentioned in the article there are others in the principal cities across Canada. Here in Vancouver members are able to plan for a simple, dignified observance to follow their death at a cost which is no more than a fraction of the figures mentioned in the article.

VANCOUVER (REV.) A. PHILLIP HEWETT

Me Too

I regret very much that Mr. Morley Callaghan has discovered how indistinguishable Canadians are one from another in our thinking and attitudes . . . However, I think he goes too far when he says ". . . they speak the same language. It is more than that. They speak with the one accent . . . I have been in *all* the Canadian cities, and whether I was in Halifax, Toronto, Regina or Vancouver I would notice one natural accent."

Apparently Mr. Callaghan has *not* been in *all* the Canadian cities. I doubt if even he would have said that French-Canadian English is in the same accent which he seems to deplore . . .

Perhaps Mr. Callaghan hasn't a very good ear. For instance I have listened to him on TV programs, and if he thinks for one instant that his own accent is like anyone else's on that particular program, he is very much mistaken . . .

MONTREAL W. G. STANLEY

The Norman Case

Your editorial concerning Mr. Norman is about what your readers might expect—an outrageous howl by the "Liberal" element and a completely unjustified attack upon an outstanding U.S. citizen, Dwight Eisenhower . . .

The fact remains that witnesses before the sub-committee identified Norman as a known Communist during his earlier days. No official denial of this was given. Mr. Pearson attempted to cover it up.

EDMONTON R. G. WHEATLEY

. . . Mr. Norman must have known that "truth would prevail" in the long run. All he had to do was wait and finally—if he was not guilty—his name would be clear

. . . Anyway, the whole hullaballoo over this incident is provincial, trivial, and petty and I am sure that the vast majority of Canadians view it as such. People being what they are, no man can be in the public eye and not be maligned, cursed and adversely criticised. If a diplomat or politician or successful business man ever expects anything else he has no right to enter these fields of endeavor. The furore about Mr. Norman is therefore childish.

No man was ever maligned more than Abraham Lincoln while he lived. He was big enough to take it, however, without losing his sense of proportion. In the early 1860's anyone that said anything good about Lincoln was looked on with suspicion. Today anyone who says anything bad about Lincoln is looked on with suspicion. It is silly but it is human nature. Let's be sensible about the Norman case.

CLIFFORD D. EVERETT
SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Lord's Day

It is evident from W. P. Jenkin's attack on the Lord's Day Alliance that he is a sadly "misplaced person". Hollywood should welcome this playboy-preacher with open arms—and Open Sunday.

VANCOUVER O. B. SANFORD

New Style

Congratulations on the new format. It is airier, easier to read and technically a more polished product — without losing any of the quality of content . . .

VANCOUVER ALBERT DAVIES

. . . Dislike intensely the most recent change . . . SATURDAY NIGHT was valued as a journal of opinion. Now the Front Page (a finely written feature which gave the magazine perspective and tone) has vanished, and instead we have a single page of "editorials" at the very back . . .

OTTAWA DAVID JOHNSTON

SATURDAY NIGHT has always had material of quality. Now it is presented with more sophistication and pictorial value. This is a great improvement . . .

TORONTO NAOMI SCHROEDER

The larger type and increase in pictures add immeasurably to the appearance . . . The previous, more rigid format was too staid for a lively journal of ideas. We are also happy to see the increased emphasis on Canadian business life . . .

MONTREAL T. R. HARRIS

I would like to express my criticism of the change in format . . . SATURDAY NIGHT has been one of two journals which I read regularly which completed any one article or section without resort to "continued on p. 51". It was a feature particularly pleasing to me. I don't like to change.

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

PM's Decline in the West

THE HIGH COMMAND of the Liberal party is obviously making a special effort to increase its western representation, which in 1953 had declined to 27 out of a total of 72 members, in the House of Commons.

A Gallup poll, which showed a distinct swing of public favor in Ontario towards the Progressive Conservatives, preceded the active intervention in the contest of Premier Frost and his well-organized provincial machine and it has reconciled the Liberals to the loss of a substantial number of seats in this province. Some losses in the Maritime provinces are almost inevitable. Heretofore there has always been a majority of English-speaking Grits in the Liberal parliamentary phalanx, and the high command fears that, if the French-Canadian Liberals secured a numerical ascendency in the Liberal caucus, another triumph at the polls would be a Pyrrhic victory and an English-speaking Protestant successor to Mr. St. Laurent (such as Mr. Pearson or Mr. Harris) would have a difficult time. So it badly wants to find partial compensation for losses in the East by gains in the West.

Apart from their Federal opponents, the western Liberals have to cope with the activities of three powerful political machines controlled by hostile provincial ministries in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The careful abstention of Mr. Campbell, the Liberal Premier of Manitoba, from any personal communion with Mr. St. Laurent during the latter's visit to Manitoba suggests that he is quite lukewarm about the fate of the Federal Liberal candidates in his province, and cherishes some grievance against the St. Laurent Cabinet. The signs multiply that the popularity of the Liberal party with the western voters needs quick and effective stimulation if it is to make any gains or even to hold its present quota of seats.

To this task Prime Minister St. Laurent addressed himself with all the vigor and skill at his command. He still remains a virtuoso as a dispenser of blessings to school children and purveyor of folksy talks to small gatherings during motor tours. He gave an interesting review of our foreign policy to his audience at Victoria. But his addresses in the other large cities of the West have been dull and uninspiring.

He has no talent for the clarion cry, which would rouse the faithful to gird on their armor for the battle. His chiding of the voters of Alberta for sending to Ottawa impotent Social Crediters, instead of good Liberals, who could influence the policies of the Government for

CCF's Douglas: Next Federal leader?

the benefit of their province, was a waste of breath. The constant repetition of the theme "you never had it so good" has become wearisome and often annoying. Moreover, since the Prime Minister refuses to take any coaching in the techniques of delivery on the radio and TV, he is on the air an inferior performer to Mr. Coldwell, who is a master of these techniques, and Mr. Diefenbaker, who has profited greatly by expert instruction.

There is considerable evidence that the western voters have been bored rather than enthused by Mr. St. Laurent's orations. Whereas in 1953 his lightest word was greeted with rapturous acclaim, he was during his recent tour subjected to the novel experience of heckling. Furthermore the audiences he attracted at Winnipeg and Calgary fell short, as they never did in 1953, of filling the accommodation available. A reporter for the friendly *Ottawa Citizen* recorded that the audience at Winnipeg was distinctly apathetic and that a Liberal candidate had made the rueful comment, "if this was the old man's opening shot, his powder seemed rather wet."

Manitoba has a chequered political history. While it has its fair share of unbending partisans, a large body of its voters has never shown consistent fidelity to any one party. At dissolution the Liberals held seven of the province's 14 Federal seats, the CCF four and the Progressive Conservatives three.

The Liberals are confident that Mr. Garson will easily hold Marquette and that Provencher, Lisgar and Churchill are reasonably safe for the sitting members. But they admit that W. G. Weir, the chief Liberal whip, is having a hard fight in Portage-Neepawa and that the decision of Fernand Viau (who represented St. Boniface from 1945 to 1953, but was denied re-nomination by his party) to stand as an independent Liberal creates great difficulties for his supplanter. Springfield, which was contested by no fewer than seven candidates in 1953 and carried for the Liberals by A. B. Weselak, might easily fall to the CCF, but this party, while it ought to hold its two seats in Winnipeg and Dauphin and Selkirk, has no prospect of any other gains. The Progressive Conservatives think that Walter Dinsdale cannot be beaten in Brandon-Souris and that Col. Churchill will hold with more difficulty Winnipeg South-Centre, but they are dubious whether their candidate in South Winnipeg will have the same appeal to its voters as the late Dr. Owen Trainor whose majority in 1953 was only 320.

In Saskatchewan the CCF will be defending 10 of the province's 18 seats and the Socialists are counting upon holding most of them with the help of Premier T. C. Douglas, who has a special interest in maintaining his party's strength at Ottawa—it is taken for granted that at no distant date he will succeed Mr. Coldwell as its Federal leader. They also hope that the unpopularity of the Government's policies about grain marketing and other issues will enable them to defeat Irvin Studer in Swift Current-Maple Creek and J. H. Harrison in Meadow Lake.

The Liberals insist that their policies are in a greater favor with the voters and their organization in better shape than in 1953 and that their veteran leader Mr. Gardiner can still make a powerful appeal to the farmers. So they think that they can wrest seats like Regina and Kindersley from the CCF, and some of the chief mandarins of the party seem so enamored of their new recruit, Ross Thatcher, who deserted from the CCF, that they are helping him in his campaign against Hazen Argue, who has held As-

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siniboia for the CCF since 1945 with comfortable majorities.

Mr. Argue has become one of the most effective spokesmen of the prairie farmers at Ottawa and it seems unthinkable that the voters of Assiniboia would reject him in favor of Mr. Thatcher, whose performances, since he entered Parliament for Moose Jaw in 1945, have received publicity out of all proportion to their merits. Such was Mr. Thatcher's professed zeal for the CCF that in his early years at Ottawa he was loud in his complaints that its leaders' policies were too mild for his tastes. But later he emerged as a rugged individualist and after a spell of independence, of which he soon grew tired, he sought refuge in the capacious bosom of the Liberal party. Parliament will not be the poorer for his disappearance.

There is general agreement that local pride in Mr. Diefenbaker's elevation to the leadership of his party will enable him to hold Prince Albert but that he will still be the solitary representative of his party from Saskatchewan in the new House of Commons.

There is the reverse of enthusiasm among the Liberal politicians of Quebec over the political resurrection of Lionel Chevrier. Admittedly Mr. Chevrier is an able and experienced politician, who will pull his weight in the Cabinet and apparently Mr. St. Laurent has picked him out as his successor in the leadership of the French-Canadian wing of the Liberal party. But this piece of favoritism carries the implication that the junior Ministers from Quebec are politicians of inferior calibre. The resignation of Mr. Pinard, the Secretary of State, may not be unconnected with this slight.

Mr. Chevrier, who lived in Cornwall and sat for Stormont, a division of Ontario, is in the eyes of his racial compatriots in Quebec an expatriate and he can never hope to command the same authority with them as a native son of the province. Furthermore, he is contesting a seat in Montreal with a political mill stone round his neck in the shape of his endorsation, when he was Minister of Transport, of the decision of Donald Gordon, the President of the Canadian National Railways to call its grand new hotel in Montreal "The Queen Elizabeth". Against this association of the hotel with the British Royal family, the St. Jean Baptiste Society with the backing of most of the French-Canadian citizens of Montreal, has been conducting a bitter crusade, but Mr. Gordon remains adamant against acceding to its demand that the hotel be given the name of "Maisonneuve" after the French founder of Montreal. This issue is still hot in Montreal and Mr. Chevrier will be in a sad quandary when a pledge to reverse Mr. Gordon's decision is demanded of him—as it will be.

APPOINTMENT

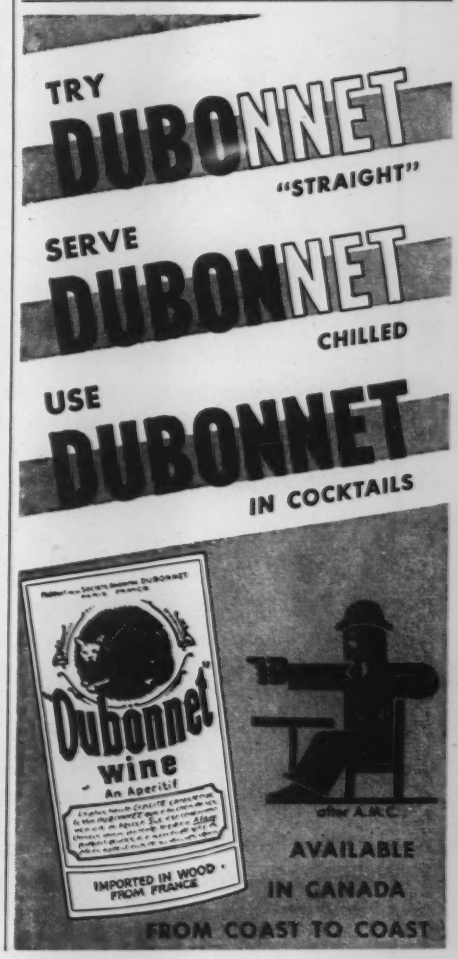
Mr. G. Blair Laing takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Jerrold Morris has joined the staff of Laing Galleries.

Mr. Morris attended Chelsea School of Art, 1927-29.

During the war, he served for 5 years in the Canadian Air Force as a bomber pilot, and was twice awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He was Director of the Vancouver Art Gallery, 1948-1956, and Chief Curator of the San Francisco Museum of Art, 1956.

Mr. Morris has lectured in Art History and Appreciation at Vancouver Art Gallery, University of British Columbia and San Francisco Museum of Art.



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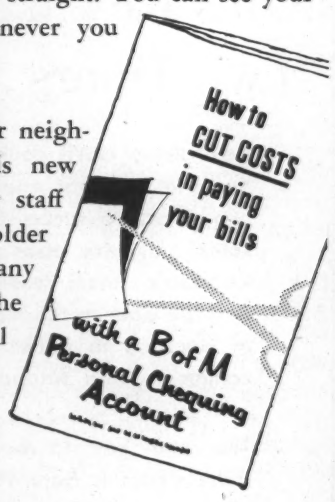

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Industry clamors for graduates from Toronto's Variety Village. Crippled students learn commercial, vocational skills.

We have been wasting the lives and talents of a potential asset—Canada's handicapped.

Training New Hands To Serve Industry

by R. M. Baiden

Clock and watch repair: More such sheltered workshops and training facilities are musts for an adequate program.

JOHN JONES is 18 years old. He's intelligent and wants a job (he's never had one before) and industry would like to employ him. But John Jones won't get a job. John is a cripple.

That is the situation which confronts a startlingly large number of Canadians: they want work, industry wants to employ them—but they can't get work. These are Canada's civilian handicapped and disabled persons. Estimates indicate persons suffering some permanent physical disability total more than 6 per cent of Canada's population.

What's the reason? For a crippled or disabled person the answer is simple: He needs special training. And Canada's training facilities for such persons are woefully inadequate.

The realization that the handicapped person is potentially an asset to society rather than a liability dates back to the bleak days of the Second World War. Industry, squeezed by the twin demands of increased production and the armed services' needs for manpower, was desperate. It needed workers.

In what, at the time, seemed to be little more than a gesture of futility, a few firms hired disabled persons for special jobs. It was not a particularly bold move, nor was it especially altruistic. Yet for many firms it paved the way for both boldness and altruism in dealing with the handicapped.

Today, the situation is almost the reverse of that early period when

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

The practical problems are mainly to get all the instruments into the right places at the right time.

The Planet Earth Sits for a Portrait

by N. J. Berrill

THE INTERNATIONAL Geophysical Year scheduled to begin this summer and to last through 1958 is really the third venture of its kind, although it is by far the largest and most ambitious. Two international expeditions have preceded it, in 1882-3 and 1932-33, which were limited to the study of meteorology, the oceans and the ionosphere of the north polar regions. Developments in geophysics and related subjects since the end of World War II, however, have been so great that the International Council of Scientific Unions decided in 1951 to plan another and on a world wide scale.

The reasons for selecting the present dates for the IGY, July 1957 to December 1958, are mainly scientific and relate particularly to the sun. The circulation of the atmosphere and of the ocean currents, and the various magnetic disturbances indicated by the aurora and fade-outs in long-distance radio-communication are the result of the sun's activity and its variation. The greatest activity, as shown by solar flares and sun spots, follows an eleven-year cycle and the IGY is designed to include the next climax.

By September of 1956, at the time of the final organization meeting which was held at Barcelona, Spain, fifty nations had decided to participate, thirty of which were represented at the meeting. The number now is even higher. The total costs will probably exceed $100 million, a large sum according to many standards but certainly small when put alongside expenditures for the promotion of atomic destruction. In any case, to say what can we expect for our money is putting the question in the wrong terms entirely, especially when the sponsors consist of the majority of the nations of this planet.

The values to be received are of two kinds. On the one hand, a great amount of very valuable information is expected concerning meteorology, nuclear physics, and, of more immediate import, nuclear radiation in the atmosphere. On the other hand, quite apart from getting results of practical or purely scientific significance, the

IGY activities constitute the first world-wide international co-operative enterprise conducted from sheer interest in the intellectual adventure.

Here for the first time men of almost all races are uniting in a co-ordinated effort to extend and deepen human understanding of the earth we live on and its place in the universe. For the time being at least and for a single general purpose, the world is seen as one and all men are brothers. If it does nothing else, the IGY highlights the planetary nature of the earth and the common concern and destiny of its inhabitants, and in its own way may be a more vital step into the future than the establishment of the United Nations.

The last hour of the Barcelona meeting, for instance, was highly significant, for it brought Russians and Americans together without reference to or consideration of either Communism or Democracy and with no more than a healthy spirit of rivalry. The moment was chosen by the Soviet Union to announce that it seriously intended to place an earth satellite in the sky alongside that of the Americans, and that the Russians and Americans would co-operate in working out their respective satellite programs, using the American standards established for observing the satellites during the IGY and employing, for example, the same wave length for transmission of data from the satellites to the ground so that they can be tracked by the chain of stations in both the U.S. and USSR.

The first of the series of U.S. satellites will be launched at Cape Canaveral on the east coast of Florida and will be impelled by a three-stage rocket into its orbit 300 miles up, where it will circle the earth at about 18,000 miles per hour in an elliptical course. The thirty-inch sphere will carry instruments for making eight types of experiments—on air density, atmospheric temperature, composition of the earth's crust, geodetic determinations, atmospheric pressure, meteorites and micrometeorites, ultraviolet radiations and cosmic rays.

The special importance of the satellites, however, apart from the glamorous but possibly over-optimistic implication that they represent the first step toward travel in space, is their distance from the earth's surface, rather than the kinds of records they will make. They will simply give information concerning the nature of the outer layer of the atmosphere and the radiation entering it of the same general sort that will be recorded by other means at lower altitudes.

The satellite program is as much a part of the concerted effort to analyze the forces at work in the earth's gaseous and watery envelopes and in its interior as the expeditions to Antarctica that have been already under way for the last year or two. The practical problems concerning the IGY are mainly to get all the instruments into the right places at the right time for more or less simultaneous measurements of planetary and cosmic forces at all possible points around the earth. Because of the remote location of the Antarctic continent and the rigorous conditions it presents for living there, the observation bases have had to be set up well ahead of time to ensure their satisfactory operation during the IGY period.

Each region has its own particular importance. The

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

For the first time men of almost all races are uniting in a co-ordinated effort to extend our understanding of Mother Earth and her Universe

Prof. J. T. Wilson, head of the Geophysics laboratory of the University of Toronto, and helpers check IGY instruments.

Sound-probing a glacier.

In Asia, a great need for technical assistance.

Foreign Policy and The Election

by Maxwell Cohen

Canada's serious responsibilities abroad demand clear policy statements, but the politicians hedge

IT IS A SAD truism of Canadian politics that the national level of debate has declined in recent years both in the definition of issues and in rhetorical skill.

The "accident" of Liberal supremacy for the past 22 years and the decline in the fortunes of the Conservatives, paralleled by the fragmenting of political energies through the emergence of CCF and Social Credit, have prevented the growth in parliament and the country of cadres experienced in holding federal office and able to do a surgical job in parliament on the hustings. Nor is this the sole reason for our wilted dialectical garden.

Something has happened to the issues themselves. Generations of Canadians were raised on certain staple symbols—the Empire-Commonwealth vs. the United States; high tariffs and low; national independence vs. imperial links—political, economic, military; "conscription" (after 1917); subventions to the maritimes and western freight rates; the power of the "have-provinces" in central Canada vs. the pride and genteel decline of the Maritimes, and the brash claims of the prairie hinterland.

Conscription lost Quebec to the Tories except for a flurry in 1930, while protest in the West almost lost the prairies for the Liberals earlier in the twenties only to have it recovered for Mr. King when the Progressives re-entered the promised land of cabinet participation, through bargaining with their balance of power in a divided House. The collapse of free economies in 1929 had paved the way for the Tories in 1930 and then their frustrated wrestling with depression problems largely beyond their control encouraged a fearful electorate to try the Liberals again in 1935. Thenceforward the traditional symbols of party debate and salesmanship became lost in the greater diversion of a deepening depression, the doctrinal distractions of CCF and Social Credit, and the gathering clouds of war.

By the opening guns of World War II, foreign policy occupied a kind of negative position in Canadian politics. That is to say, the overseas outlook in Canadian affairs had been largely an aspect of the search for national identity and economic advantage. Robert Borden at Versailles; Mr. King's coolness to Lloyd George over Chanak in 1922; the decision to have a Canadian Minister alone sign the Halibut Treaty with Washington in 1923; our deliberately modest role at Geneva and the awkward reaction when W. A. Riddell proposed League sanctions in petroleum, coal and steel against Italy; Missions in London and Washington; but a limited external affairs development in general; the decline in the office of the Governor General by 1928 as a principal means of communication between London and Ottawa; the separate declaration of war by Canada in a specially convened session of parliament a week after the United Kingdom had announced its own war status—all of these were markers on the road to sovereign assertion rather than eager steps to international responsibilities.

In the inter-war years, therefore, elections took account of foreign policy only where issues revived memories of conscription, hinted at support for or slights to the Com-

monwealth, and vaguely evoked the unexplored meaning of sharing the continent with so great a power to the south. Otherwise a special brand of isolationism marked the Canadian temper. Unlike the United States, Canadian isolationism was not filled with the sense of menace presented by Hearst or the *Chicago Tribune,* or the anti-colonial suspicion of Europe that lingered on in American mythology, or the parsimony of Coolidge remembering the war debts and the general indifference of a largely self-contained economy. For Canada isolationism was an expression of the search for final sovereignty in the long story of the Commonwealth.

Indeed, by contrast Canada had its lines to Europe through the United Kingdom — and from Quebec to France—while the Empire-Commonwealth as a whole gave Canadians a sense of global association. The Ottawa Agreements added economic substance to the symbolic meaning of recent history. Even more, Canadian dependence on world markets, because of an economy heavily committed to primary products, added another level to our sensitivity to policital eruptions abroad that might retard or accelerate the world need for grains, food or metals.

The war years propelled Canada to assume economic and military responsibilities far exceeding her anticipated role, and with victory there came also international self-consciousness, a place in the sun, a desire to participate in the making of tomorrow.

Today, the scope of Canadian responsibility abroad beggars the imagination when the caution of twenty years ago is recalled. The United Nations and NATO, Korea and Indo-China, UNEF and the Middle East, the Commonwealth revalued, the Colombo Plan, UN Technical Assistance, GATT and the UN specialized agencies, and, not the least, a new dimension in, and an awareness of, the security and economic integration of Canada and the United States, sharing a common continent and a cold war, with the Arctic latitudes a jointly defended frontier.

Has there been a uniform approach by all political parties to these important changes since 1940 and particularly since 1945? Are there specific areas of disagreement today among them as they fight the present election and can these conflicts emerge in debate, stimulate public concern and create greater understanding? Indeed, is there any particular Canadian external policy which deserves to become a heated election issue?

So far none has emerged. Not because there are not real divisions of opinion on details, but probably because the country senses that on the great question of peace or war, and the safety of Canada, the decisions are not even nominally in our own hands. For these questions today are decided, for all states, ultimately in Moscow and Washington, with Peiping's voice heard with respect in the Kremlin as London and perhaps even Paris are given the appearance of weight in the White House. Yet between nuclear war and a fragile, frigid peace, there are areas of uncertainty where not all wisdom explains our present measures and where debate would be good for

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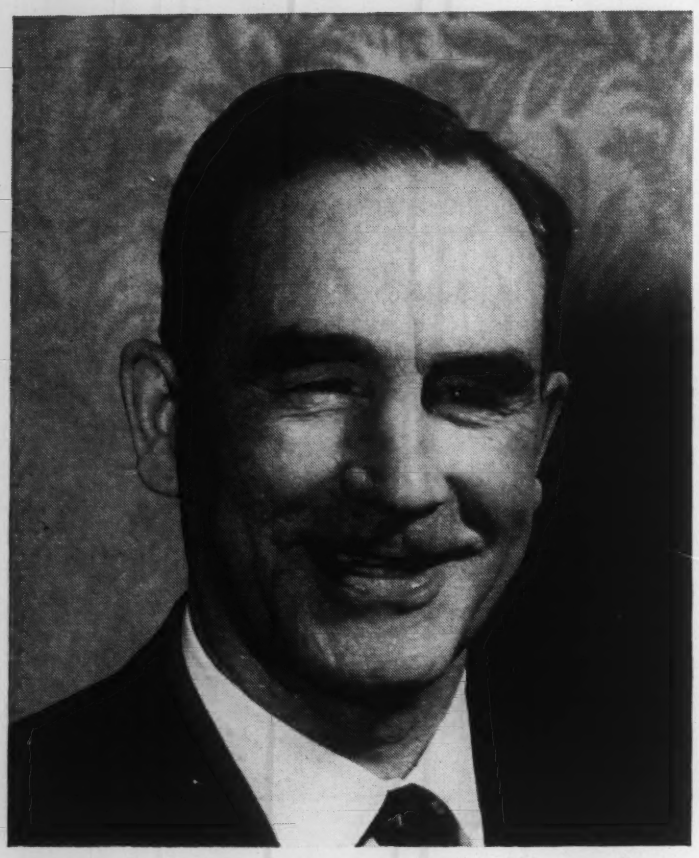
Canadian soldiers in Europe manhandle a jeep across a river. Is our policy on NATO sound?

Canada is deeply involved in plans to assist poor nations. But should we do more or less?

We have contributed more troops to UNEF than any other nation. Are the results understood?



Town vs. Country in Manitoba Politics

by J. H. Stewart Reid

Premier Campbell is resourceful, may be able to pacify some of the urban voters.

EVER SINCE the hectic days of the Winnipeg strike, politics in Manitoba have been about as dull and unexciting as any in Canada. Whatever the reasons (there are those who insist that it is the flatness of the prairies that produce flatness in prairie politics), the fact is that in Manitoba only the very oldest voters have ever gone to the polls knowing their votes might either keep the existing government in office or throw it out.

Since the election of 1922, when John Bracken led the United Farmers to victory, there has never been any practical alternative to the government in power, for there never has been an opposition capable of taking over. During all those years, Manitoba elections have really been plebiscites. The voter could register approval or disapproval, but little else.

This year there is a new look in Manitoba politics, a new interest in the sessions of the legislature, and even something approaching public excitement about its decisions. The chief reason, of course, is that it now seems likely that Premier Douglas Campbell and his Liberal Government will shortly decide on an appeal to the electors. In fact, betting at the moment is that he will call for an election in October. And at long, long last, there seems to be at least an outside chance that when he does, his government will fail to win a clear majority. This election, then, looks like a real election.

The reasons for the new situation are not hard to see. The Campbell Government is an old Government and it has all the infirmities that go with old age. Twenty-five years ago, in 1932, John Bracken's Government of Farmers and Farmer Liberals won its third consecutive victory at the polls. It was a purely provincial party, and a completely agrarian government, and it had already held office for ten years.

In 1936, using the new title of Liberal Progressive but still mainly the same old combination of agrarian forces, his Government was once again re-elected. In the 1936 cabinet, incidentally, one of the bright young additions was Douglas Campbell. Five years later, the Bracken Government, now officially a war-time coalition but in reality still dominated by Liberal-Progressive farmer elements, swept everything before it and its supporters captured 50 of the 55 legislature seats.

When the next election was held in 1945, John Bracken had gone to try his luck in federal politics, and Stuart Garson led the coalition to the polls. His Government captured 42 of the seats, with the Liberals alone accounting for 26 of them. In opposition the CCF took 10 seats, highest in its Manitoba history. Mr. Garson himself resigned the premier's office in 1948, and Douglas Campbell led the Government into the election of 1949. His first try was a successful one, and his ministry had 43 supporters (29 of them Liberals) in the new Assembly. In 1953, with the coalition at an end and the Conservatives now in official opposition, the Campbell Liberals were still able to capture 32 seats in the legislature. Of the 25 other seats the Tories had 12 and the CCF five. Neither group ever had the slightest chance of playing the role of an effective opposition, and members of both behaved as if they knew it.

Liberals and coalition governments during the past twenty-five years have been difficult to shake—the Campbell government even more than its predecessors. "Safe," and "middle-of-the-road" are the adjectives that its

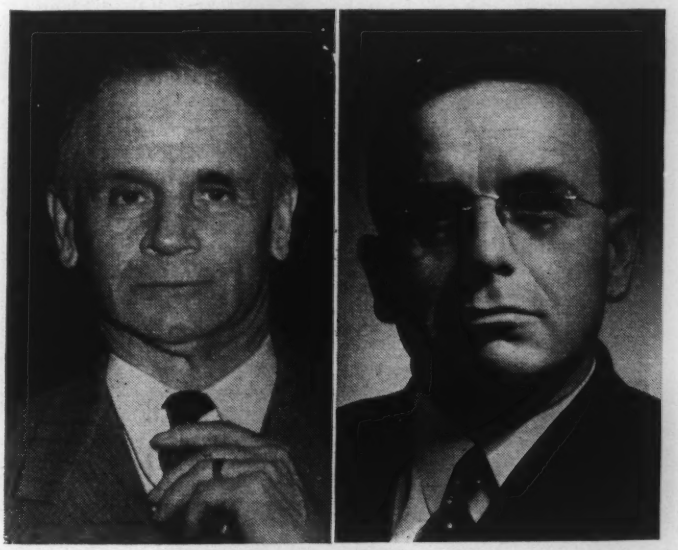
For the first time in three decades there is a new look in politics, new excitement.

Duff Roblin, leader of the Conservative party, is young and has a fresh energy.

friends use when they talk about it, "timid" and "do-nothing" are the words its enemies use.

Up until very recently, when the sins of the administration were all added up the total was not impressive, and the sins were almost always sins of omission, not commission. But, as every practicing politician knows, there eventually comes a time in public affairs when even the good can become too dull. Not everyone will agree about the goodness of the present cabinet, but practically everyone will agree about its dullness. Except for the premier himself there is no one in the ranks of the ministers who can supply very much in the way of vigor in debate, imagination in announcing policy, or skill in parrying the attacks of the opposition.

On the opposition side of the House, there are at last signs of a revival of strength. The new Conservative leader, Duff Roblin, is youthful, energetic and personable. Unlike most of the older Tories he was never a member of the coalition, so that his own record can not be cited against him. As for the CCF, recent trade union developments in Winnipeg suggest that both new candidates and new support may be forthcoming in the next election, while some vigorous campaigning in the Manitoba Farmers' Union will probably pay dividends in several rural constituencies as well. The Social Credit organization has been over-hauled, and in the southern parts of the province the party that fizzled so badly in the late election—it won only two seats—may this time show surprising strength.



John Bracken and then Stuart Garson used an agrarian coalition formula, but it may no longer be effective.

Another of the elements in the new situation is the rather surprising way the *Winnipeg Free Press* has come down hard in criticism of the Campbell Government. Certainly the *Free Press* is a long way from being the force that it was in the great days of Defoe. Nevertheless, in the metropolitan area and in the surrounding suburban municipalities its influence is still fairly strong. On at least three counts—the failure of the Government to do anything about flood control, the alleged inadequacy and unfairness of its system of grants to municipalities, and its handling of the liquor and beer question—the *Free Press* has strongly condemned the Campbell administration. The other Winnipeg daily, the *Tribune*, has always been critical of Liberal policies, so that in effect the present Government has no newspaper support in the metropolitan area. And it is there that the next election may be decided.

A recent issue has shown the Government's weakness in the city area. For months the *Free Press* and the op-

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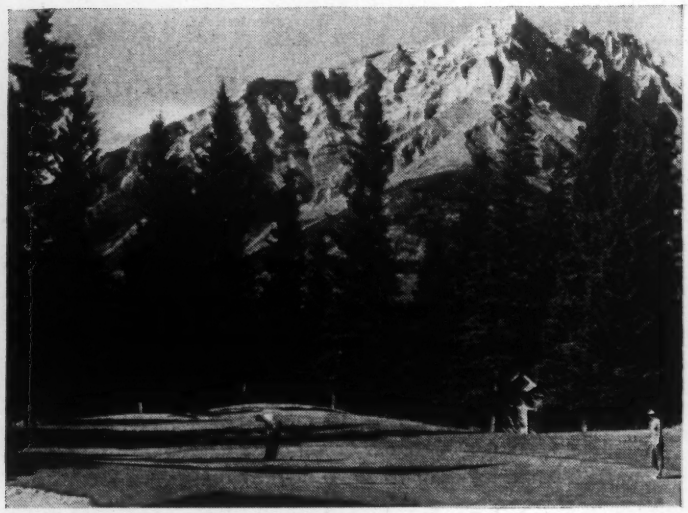
Mount Robson (12,972 feet) is the highest peak in the Rockies. This is the view from Berg Lake valley.

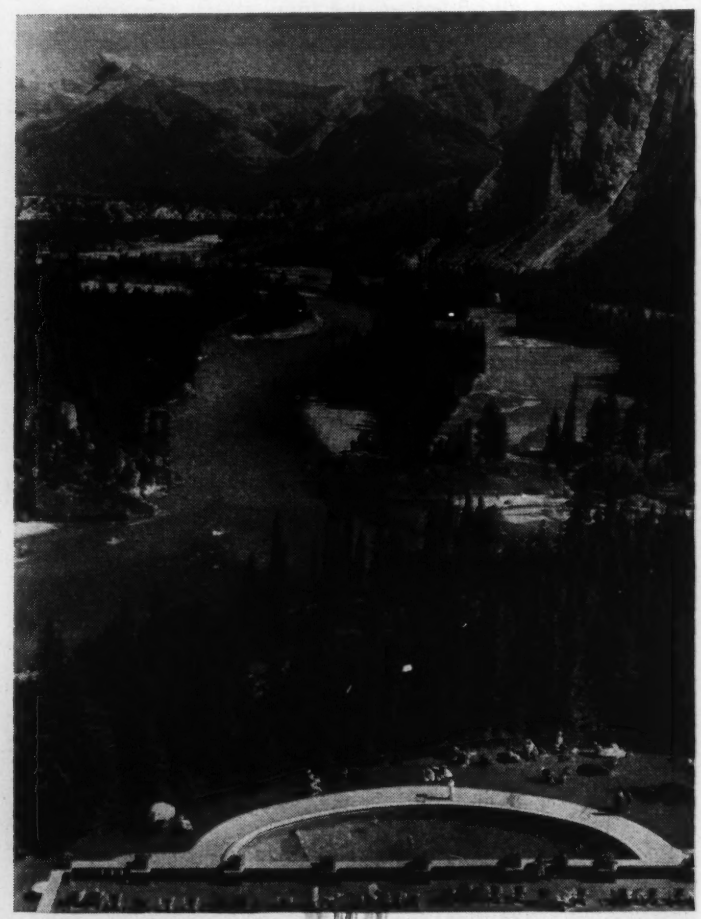
Travel



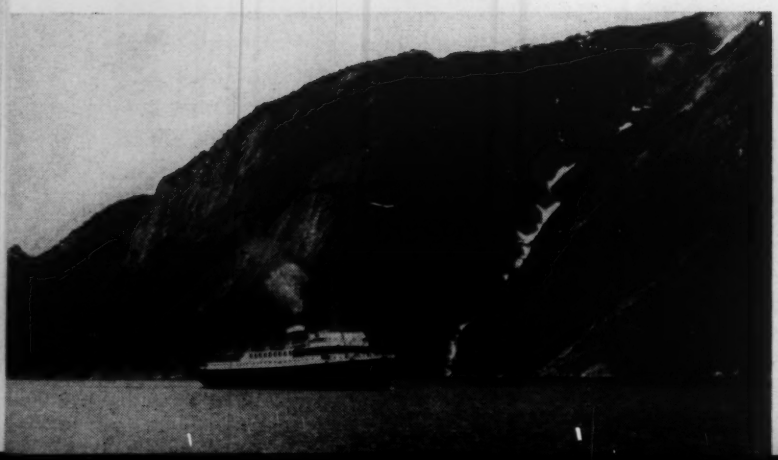
Golf gets an added thrill when played to a mountain backdrop. Banff Springs Hotel course, Cascade peak.

Canadian Holiday—Across the Rockies

Growth and beauty on the West Coast. The skyline of Vancouver as seen across the world-famous waterfront.



Tops in scenery. View down the Bow River valley from the swimming pool of the Banff Springs Hotel terrace.



Tops in travel. SS "Prince George" in the inland waterway on way to Alaska.

World travellers have long ranked the Canadian Rockies as unsurpassed. Now more and more Canadians are finding out each year for themselves.

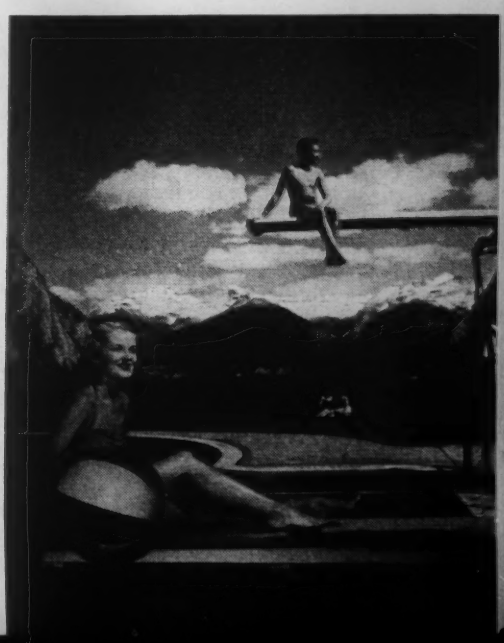
The BC fishing fleet is a tourist delight as well as important West Coast industry.

Another way is to look down. TCA flies over mighty peaks.

Jasper Park Lodge, internationally famous for its bears and magnificent setting. Pool and lodge, seen from Lac Beauvert.

At Lake Louise time stands still for the visitor. It is a mountain must.

Leading mountain resorts provide pools for those who are energetic. Others just drink in the scenery.



By Snowmobile to the glacial ice-fields is a modern convenience for the comfort-loving.

Rehearsal at the Met: from the left, Cyril Ritchard, Pietro Cimara, Cesare Valletti, Merrill, Cesare Siepi and Roberta Peters.

Merrill of the Met

by Harry Rasky

THERE ARE those who hate opera, likening it to a vocal circus. And there are those who worship it, who travel any distance, suffer many discomforts to hear and see a first-rate company perform the great works. For the latter group, in Ontario and Quebec at least, this is the time of year when "The Met" comes to town.

This week "the opera special" (two trains) spills out a cargo of culture in Toronto and Montreal. Three hundred members of the Metropolitan Opera Company set up camp in two giant ice palaces, Maple Leaf Gardens and the Forum. The ice has been melted and stages have been constructed. And the fans, as fanatic as any who attend the usual Saturday night hockey matches, paying up to ten dollars for an uncomfortable seat, will lapse into rapture as the opening music of Verdi or Bizet or Puccini echoes against the naked steel framework of the buildings never built for anything more cultural than a three-ring circus. Up in the "greys", a long way up, where singers can be barely seen, there will be tears of pleasure during moving scenes and thunderous cries of bravo at curtain calls.

What is the vast appeal of opera?

One of the Met's leading singers, baritone Robert Merrill, says, "Opera is the greatest form of art. It has everything — the greatest music played by a symphony, the finest dancing interpreted by a large ballet group, art in magnificent scenic design, drama in great stories, and of course the finest vocal music ever written."

Perhaps more than any other member of the Met, Merrill represents the new look in opera. Brooklyn-born, one-time baseball player and crooner, the baritone has little time for prima donnas and long hair snobbery. For him the music is the most beautiful, the themes the most universal, and the opera itself, not the artist, is the most important. Music lovers love him. His voice is famous for clarity and for its volume. "I can outshout them all," says Merrill with a laugh that makes people turn and windows tremble.

There are still prima donnas in modern opera, but they seem to have neither the appeal nor ability of the grand singing dames of old. Bursting on New York this year like a runaway guided missile soprano Maria Callas was touted by advance publicity as the singer who "can sing anything written for the female voice". But by the end of the regular New York season, critics such as the

Merrill in four of his great roles at the Met, from left: Rigoletto; Malatesta in Don Pasquale; La Traviata (Germont); and Figaro in The Barber of Seville.

Brooklyn-born, one-time baseball player and crooner, he worships opera, scorns long-hair snobbery.

Merrill and Soprano Licia Albanese look over an opera score for a photographer.

New York Times' Howard Taubman were not impressed. His comment: "There is grave doubt that she is as versatile as she seems to think. The battle of the prima donnas was won, not by any singer, but by the Metropolitan Opera". It was the steady, clear voices like those of Leonard Warren and Merrill that were getting the plaudits.

The popular conception of an opera singer tends to picture him as a large, beefy German or Italian, speaking no English and displaying a terrible temper. The Russians, who any day may lay claim to the discovery of opera, recently ridiculed the U.S.A. as a cultural vacuum which had to import opera singers. The fact is seventy-five per cent of all singers at the Met are Americans — and Merrill so much so that he has yet to shake completely his Brooklyn accent. His Italian is flawless, but he still might say "woik" rather than work. As for size and temperament, he is a handsome, trim, 163 pounds with a five-foot-ten frame, and a philosophic, good-natured disposition soothed by an addiction to yoga. His training, far from being the opera stages of Europe, comes from the sidewalks of New York.

Merrill began his Brooklyn-to-Bizet life as Merrill Wolf Miller in a cold-water flat, the third of four children of Polish immigrants. His mother, a part-time singer, started him on piano lessons, but he was more interested in baseball. He recalls, "Piano lessons were sissy stuff, and sissies got moidered out there." He tried his hand as a semi-pro baseball player and then moved on to more practical things, a job pushing garment-filled delivery wagons through the streets, only a couple of hundred yards from the Met.

He had taken an interest in crooning, and imitating Bing Crosby was the fad. A voice teacher named Sam Margolis, in turn, took an interest in him.

"Young man," said Margolis, "you got a voice. Yes. You want to work?"

"Work for what?"

"To be a singer?"

"But I am a singer."

The teacher erupted, "You are a singer like I am a streetcar".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Canadian Business Discovers Mexico

by J. Ross Oborne

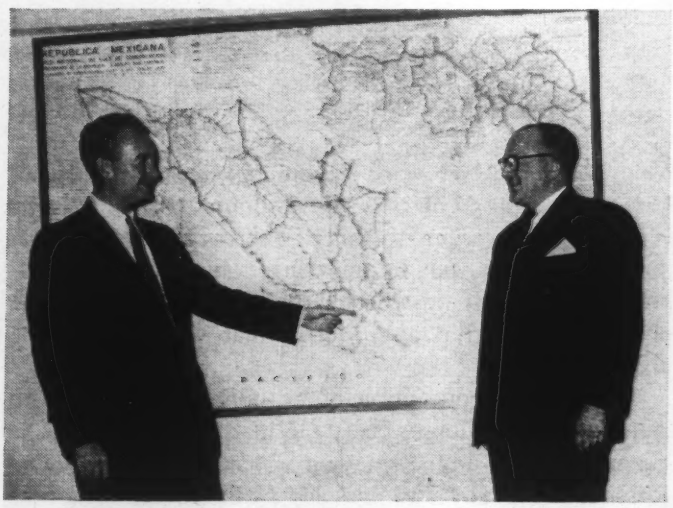
It has been calculated that Canada has the second largest investment in Mexico, but today bankers might well look to that country for more business.

CANADIANS ARE discovering Mexico. At an unprecedented rate of eight flights each week, aircraft are carrying the discoverers to a land of warmth and friendliness. In the first four months of this year more than five thousand Canadians have entered the Republic of Mexico. The warmth of their welcome and the genuine liking that Mexicans have for Canadians is in part due to the fine work of the Canadian ambassador, Douglas Seaman Cole.

The words Canada and Canadian open almost every door in Mexico. The reason may be that both our countries have many things in common and in particular, that we lie adjacent to the United States. The economies of both countries over a period of many years have been greatly influenced by U.S. capital. In Mexico the prewar nationalization of certain industries temporarily slowed up investment and has been responsible for a greatly reduced tempo ever since. Devaluation of the currency such as the last one in 1954, and reservations in regard to politics and government have had their effects in discouraging foreign investment. In comparison with Canada since the war, Mexico's economy has thus been less influenced by U.S. capital and the inflationary pressures exist to a much lesser degree.

Mexico, like Canada, has long been an underdeveloped country and is in constant need of foreign investment for growth. Surprisingly enough, Canada has supplied a considerable amount; it has been calculated that our country has the second largest investment in Mexico.

From the standpoint of Mexico itself and in particular the present progressive administration, every effort has been made to encourage investment from other countries. For example, Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos are freely interchangeable, the rate being thirteen pesos for each dollar. Thus the peso, called a dollar in Mexico, is worth less than eight cents in our money. Canadians are always agreeably surprised to find how far these "dollars" go. For instance, if you know the ropes, you can ride in a taxi from one end of Mexico City to the other for one of these "eight cent" dollars.



Mr. Oborne examines map with Douglas Seaman Cole, the Canadian Ambassador who has built up excellent relations.

A not unusual restriction in investment is that affecting the purchase of land. Foreigners may not own land within a nominal radius of the borders or coastlines. Fortunately, few Canadians have become obsessed with the desire to own land at the coastal resorts. A place that has found favour is the beautiful State of Guanajuato, and in particular the town of San Miguel do Allende, where a number of Canadian families have residences. In this place, art flourishes, and Canadians such as Leonard and Reva Brooks have added greatly to their reputations in these pleasant surroundings.

Other restrictions affecting the percentage of foreign capital that may be invested exist in regard to certain industries such as oil. In contrast with Canada, where about 90% of our oil industry is U.S. controlled, the percentage in Mexico must be less than 50%. Only the future will resolve which has been the wiser policy.

Other than these few restrictions, Mexico is an open field for investment, and the government will extend the

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Amid the old-world charm of Toronto's stately King Edward Sheraton, you will now find all the comforts and conveniences of a super-modern hotel. An extensive modernization program brought about this happy wedding of the old and the new — and recent visitors have been delighted at the results. Of course — the service is still a proud art here, and the food is still the food that made the King Edward world-famous. If you like to travel in luxury — you'll love staying at the "new" King Edward Sheraton.

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Mexico

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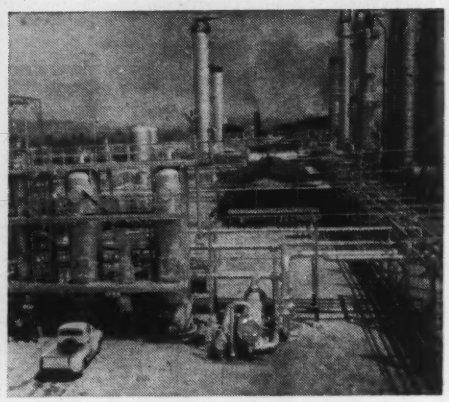
utmost co-operation in providing manufacturing industries with favourable conditions for development. Such companies as General Motors and F. W. Woolworth are among many that are firmly established. A well known Mexican company established by an American many years ago is H. Steele y Cia, S.A., which carries on a very large merchandising business. In this company, Frederico Heather, a Mexican who was educated in Canada and served in the RCAF, typifies its progressiveness.

Investment and employment is steadily increasing. More than ten million workers are now adding to productivity and providing a market for their production. Increased production and improved methods have helped to reduce prices. This, coupled with anti-inflationary measures used to contract credit, succeeded during 1956 in reversing the general price index, and a decline in the cost of living has been evident for almost a year.

The banks in Mexico resemble our stock exchanges on a busy day. The hustle in getting things accomplished belies our opinion that business is done in a leisurely way. A bank like the Banco de Comercio S.A. is representative of the fast pace of Mexican business. Its chairman, Don Salvador Ugarte, and youthful president, Don Manuel Espinosa, are planning a huge new main bank in Mexico City. Their only concern is that building laws may prohibit the height of their edifice and thus at the same time necessitate a building with less architectural beauty. Everywhere in this bank growth is evident. Its foreign department, headed up by a former Canadian banker, J. C. Ferron, is bursting at its seams.

Canadian bankers might well look to Mexico for possibilities of business and co-operation. Many American bankers regularly attend the Mexican bankers' conventions, at which Canadians are conspicuous by their absence.

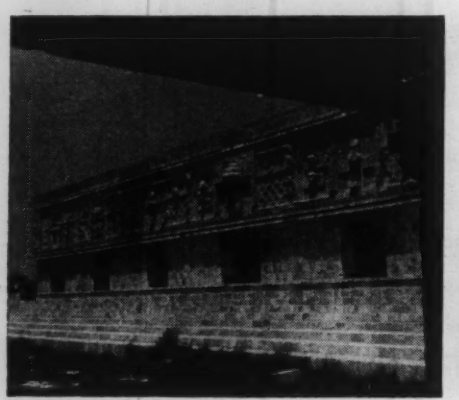
There is a small securities market in Mexico which does less business than might be expected, due to the fact that almost all prices are "bid prices" with no "offerings". Here, again two facts are evident, first that ownership tends to be concentrated in comparatively few hands, and second that Mexicans have confidence in their own future.



Industry: Oil is important.

There are many bonds available and among them some are payable in dollars. Returns on bond investments exceed those in Canada in some categories, and for a level vary from about 5½% to 9%. All in all, the differences in rate are not as large as one might anticipate as we find many Canadian corporation bonds in the 5½% to 9% range. Devaluations of the Mexican currency in the past would account for a lesser interest in "fixed return" securities such as bonds.

Speaking of devaluation, the informed sources expect excellent stability during the regime of the present government to November, 1958, and for a following period of at least six months. After that, *"quien sabe?"* A new government in Mexico, as in any other place, is an unknown quantity. Prior to change, business often tends to contract to await developments. Contraction often gathers momentum and temporarily affects an economy. One thing does appear evident. Mexico is finding her feet and gaining in stature. She realizes that stable government and favourable investment conditions are "musts" if the country is to continue growing.



Tourism: Nunnery quadrangle, Uxmal; Mayan pyramid, Chichen Itza.

Merrill

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

For two years Merrill took lessons, pushing his clothes cart by day, taking classes by night. He would review his work on the subway, on the way home to Brooklyn. "Once a man next to me stopped me from mumbling arias with 'Your Italian ain't so good, son'," Merrill recalls.

One summer he toured borscht-circuit hotels in the Adirondacks, playing straight man to the Three Stooges and an unknown named Red Skelton. And before the striptease in burlesque houses he chanted "Figaro". He auditioned for the Met in 1941 and was encouraged by Canadian conductor Wilfred Pelletier to keep studying. He moved onto the Roxy Theatre in New York where he was billed as "The Star Spangled" baritone. In 1945, he auditioned again for the Met and won a role as Georgio Germont in La Traviata, the same part he will play in Toronto and Montreal. The critics' comment: "Brooklyn boy makes good."

Since that time, he has been a Met regular as Valentine in *Faust, Rigoletto,* Figaro in *The Barber of Seville* and many other baritone leads. Many of his admirers are women. Typical was a note received not long ago: "Dear Mr. Merrill, your Rigoletto last night was absolutely dreamy, even from where we sat. We started out as a Sinatra fan club, but, man we're changing."

At 38, he is probably the handsomest man at the Met. He keeps his figure trim with salads and regular yoga exercises which have captured his imagination. ("A singer must have a good body as well as voice.") He was married briefly to pretty soprano Roberta Peters. ("Two opera singers under one roof are one too many.") He's happily married to his former accompanist Marion Machno, and lives in a nine-room English Tudor-style house in the New York suburb of New Rochelle. He claims his two-year-old son David keeps perfect pitch while singing "The Whiffenpoof Song" and conducts music from his cradle.

Recently he appeared regularly on the *$64,000 Challenge* where he challenged the opera-loving shoe-maker. He feels that TV has done much to popularize opera. Robert Merrill, and singers like him through the years, have done much to do just that, so that each year there are fewer who distrust it and more who understand it.

For five spring nights in Toronto, and four in Montreal, the Met will be in town. Audiences, some in topper and tail, others in shirt sleeves, will jam the ice halls to hear the great sounds, the mixture of music and voice which are universal and eternal.

"A new and vivid type of news". Nasser and Murrow.

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

The Documentary and TV

THE DOCUMENTARY film, which failed over more than a generation ago to find a really satisfactory foothold on the moving picture screen, seems to have established itself finally on television. The rating of the factual film may fall a good many notches below *I Love Lucy* or the *Ed Sullivan Show,* but it is still high enough to ensure the documentary a permanent place in the living-room.

There has, to be sure, been a considerable shift in emphasis. The great documentaries of the past were works of high craftsmanship and the men who made them were usually more interested in dramatic photography than in the actual drama of events. These films were, and still are, the delight of film groups interested in cinematic art. The general public could take them or leave them and was generally content to leave them.

Since television is now as much a daily medium as the morning and evening paper, it must follow the pace of journalism and present its news in pictures without wasting time on mere pictorialism. At its best, it has brought the public an entirely new and vivid type of news documentation.

It seems unlikely that such films as *England After Suez* or the preceding *Clinton and the Law* will ever wind up in the Museum of Modern Art or even in the files of a film society. They are pictures taken largely on the run, for the producers must move fast to keep up with events. They do, however, observe a high scrupulousness. There are no angles, unless Ed Murrow's attitude of bending backwards to achieve objectivity can be called an angle. Political editing, if it exists, is so widely distributed among diverse opinions that it is impossible to detect, and the low-keyed commentary is there solely to provide continuity. The convictions and prejudices come entirely through the faces and voices of the people who are being interviewed, so that this type of documentation is actually little more than an opinion poll pictorialized, with the commentator on his honor not to point any loaded questions. They are far more interesting and eloquent, however, than any statistical survey and should really be preserved, if only in some reasonably permanent cornerstone, so that people a century or so from now could learn not only what opinions the average man held, but how passionately and tenaciously he held them.

Omnibus is a very different type of documentary, less serious in its approach than the *See It Now* series but a good deal more formidable in its intention. Booked

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by the Ford Foundation five years ago, it set out to "raise the level of American taste" insofar as it was reflected in television. Whether popular taste has risen to the *Omnibus* level or whether *Omnibus* producers have simply uncovered unsuspected areas of popular taste, the program has now arrived at a popular rating which makes it possible to shift from subsidies to commercial sponsorship. The formula for success, according to its producer is "The well-conceived idea, the well-written word, the well-cast performer and the well-spent dollar". Given these prerequisites, the well-disposed audience can be trusted to take care of itself.

In its effort to raise the level of taste, the producers of *Omnibus* aren't above putting jam around the pill occasionally to conceal the taste. The formula still prevails; for example, in "The Big Wheel" the well-written word was by S. J. Perelman, and the well-cast performer was Bert Lahr. It was a very funny show. "The Boyhood of Shakespeare", a study in Shakespearean sources, centred largely about a child-actor representing Shakespeare in his very early youth. Here too, the dollar was probably well spent, except for people like this reviewer, who feels that almost any child actor must inevitably be the pill that goes round any jam.

Television producers are still moving carefully — fearful, apparently, that the public will take fright at anything that goes above the traditional twelve-year-old level. Thus in *Hemo the Great* (Science Series), a study of the human circulation, Director-Producer Frank Capra diversified the more serious material with playful diagrams and cartoon capers, and ended by reducing the mystery of haemoglobin and the staggering spectacle of the human heart openly beating in the body cavity to the level of a commercial advertising a tonic.

History, of course, offers endless opportunities for the production of documentaries. It was inevitable that the War between the States should be the favorite source of material, and occasionally the material is handled with extraordinary clarity and compassion.

Meanwhile, the documentary continues to develop on television, in ways that would probably have filled the late Robert Flaherty with a mixture of satisfaction and dismay. In recent months, we have had documentary treatment of the structure of the theatre, the jet stream, poltergeists, barrel-organs, underwater wrestling, and even Robert Flaherty himself. The world of television is far wider and more inclusive than the world of the moving-picture screen and the producers are working hard to find a spot and interests in it for everybody. No one need fear that they will eventually turn it into a lofty hall of learning. There is plenty of recognition, however, that it can't be operated exclusively as a House of Fun.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

JOHN WANTED to get back to his book, but still the boy wasn't satisfied. "D'you have to be good at arithmetic and that stuff for a high I.Q.?" he asked his father.

"Not specially," replied John. "Just common-sense. Now let me read."

Ken was quiet for a while, busy with a pencil. And then he went over to his father's chair. "Here's one for you," he said, holding out a scrap of paper. "I made it up."

John looked, a puzzled expression on his face. "What do I do?"

"That's part of the test!" laughed Ken. "But here's a clue. I can be divided by nine. So what does MEN mean?"

After his long discourse on intelligence, John could not admit defeat. And neither should you when you see what he saw on that paper.

K	KEN
4	3
M	MET
	6
	MEN

(49)

Answer on Page 44.

Chess

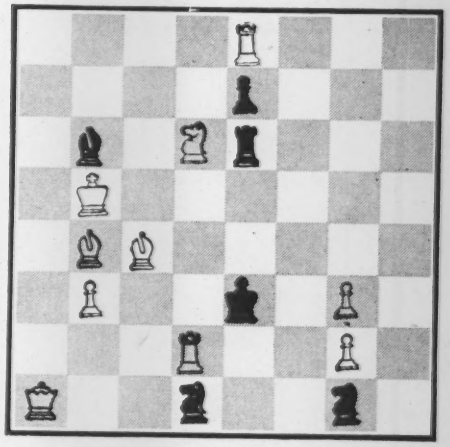
by D. M. LeDain

"CHESS IS AN ART", Sir Clarence Sadd maintained in his address of welcome to the competitors in the Hastings International Congress. "In at least seven universities in foreign countries the game ranks in the curriculum with mathematics, music and painting. I only wish some of our universities would follow suit."

As yet, no Canadian university includes chess in its curriculum but instruction in adult evening classes has been provided by George Berner in the University of Toronto for several years, and by Dan Abe Yanofsky, former Canadian champion, at University of Manitoba. An approach for assistance from the newly-created Canadian Arts Council will be made by the Chess Federation of Canada, according to John B. Bergevin, secretary.

Solution of Problem No. 166 (Guidelli). Key, 1. P-B4.

Problem No. 167, by P. F. Blake. White mates in two. (10+6)



Let Her Rip

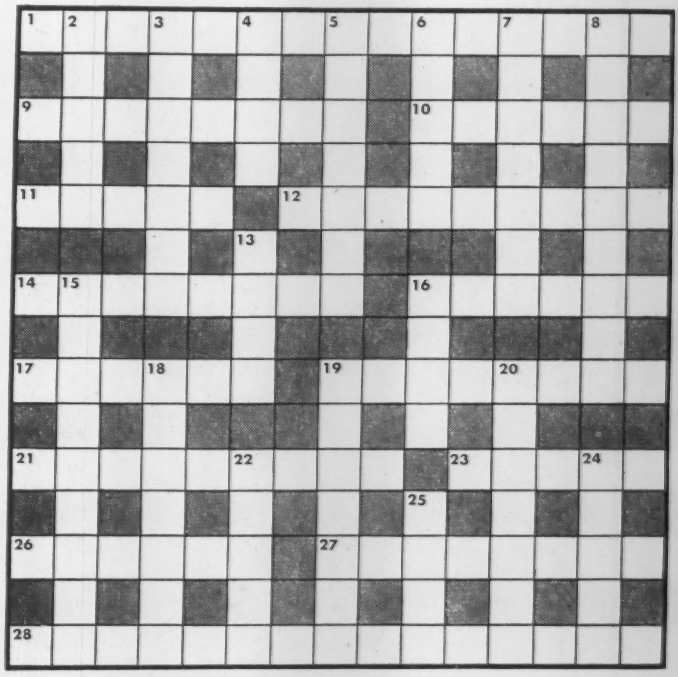
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Suggests that anglers and shepherds subsist somehow. (2,4,2,2,5)
9 A period of literature that came to a close. (4, 4)
10 Pile on pussy. (3-3)
11 We regretfully give you the bird. (5)
12 Might this mean the end — of the theatre? (4, 5)
14 Suffering a reversal I lit out of this, leaving Suez wrecked. (8)
16 Mercury or Cole Porter, as it were. (6)
17 Iran as Canadians see it? (6)
19 They'll hang on your neck at this Riviera resort. (8)
21 Raises new fatigue. (9)
23 Sandy-haired people, probably. (5)
26 Holy man of Minnesota. (2, 4)
27 Telephone this to get through. (8)
28 The body may be viewed! (7,2,2,4)

DOWN

2 No guy will be this at birth. (5)
3 See 15. (3-4)
4 She turns 15's head. (4)
5 The sailor does, in 20. (7)
6 Shamrock was Sir Thomas Lipton's. (5)
7 Up a hill, down a hill, it turns either way. (7)
8 Sounds as if the help is taking fruit as a thirst quencher. (9)
13 It would split Suez radically if he left. (4)
15 This should b3 before pouring on the leaves. (3,6)
16 Structure that lifts an angel above his fellows? (4)
18 A perfect ending for a Buddhist. (7)
19 North American perfume not yet matured? (7)
20 Pitch the sailors to the savage hordes. (7)
22 Many long combinations have it worked in. (5)
24 Often a charge was made by the sound of it. (5)
25 The bard that held the sword. (4)



Solution to last puzzle

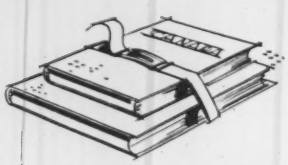
ACROSS

1 See ID
6 Twins
9 Eve
10, 8. Thumb sucker
11 Stoic
12 See 20 and 22
13 Etui
14 Spare
16 Despair
18 Empress
20, 12. Present arms
22, 12. Babes in arms
24 Apple
26 Ills
27 Cadi
30 Poems
31 Lungs
32 Eye
33 Nasty
34 See ID

DOWN

1, 1A, 34. The hand that rocks the cradle
2 Abeam
3 See 15
4 Clutter
5 Sublime
6 Tusks
7 Idolaters
8 See 10
15, 3. Babe Ruth
17 Sleepless
19 Pubs
20 Play-pen
21 Triplet
22 Balance
23 Naiveté
25 Essay
28 Amend
29 User

(416)



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Books

by Robertson Davies

Gentlemen and Dark Ladies

The Service Officer: a fascinating and amusing study. The professional soldier may not like it but after all he is a comparatively recent arrival on the military scene.

Eighth Army Types.

THE TWO BOOKS which are considered herewith are unconnected in any overt fashion, but because they are likely to please the same sort of reader they may fittingly be reviewed together. People who like history, spiced with scholarship and personal opinion, will enjoy them both.

The first is *Gallant Gentlemen,* in which E. S. Turner gives us a portrait of the British officer as he has been from 1600 until the present day. It is a fascinating and, to the civilian, an amusing study; professional soldiers may not like it so well. But the professional soldier is a comparatively recent arrival on the military scene.

Mr. Turner is at pains to point out that, after the feudal custom of troops being led into battle by their landlord had disappeared, army and navy officers—the two were sometimes interchangeable—were drawn from adventurers of all kinds, from those who coveted honor as a social asset to those who valued the opportunities which war afforded for rapine and looting. They understood discipline only as an extension of their own sometimes eccentric will; they retired from battle or changed sides pretty much as it pleased them; they dressed their soldiers according to their own taste; they were unaccountable in their dealings with the enemy, ranging from the most thug-like brutality toward the fallen foe, to chivalry in the grand manner—which meant consideration for their social equals on the opposite side, but not toward the lower orders.

1915: A tailor's view.

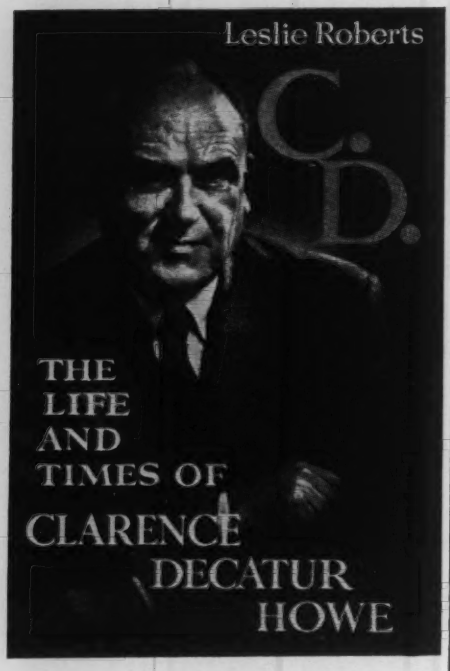
These wild men gave place, in the course of time, to officers who had bought their commissions, and who might have no knowledge of soldiering at all. Commissions were frequently purchased for schoolboys, and more than one boy claimed exemption from the floggings of his master on the grounds that he was an ensign, or even a major. One boy disappeared from school for a month and returned — almost before he was missed—with a wooden leg. The trade in commissions was considered scandalous only when extreme neglect of congruity was apparent; it was thought no more scandalous for a soldier not to know his job in the eighteenth century than the same incapacity is considered blameworthy in a modern member of Parliament.

The rise of plutocracy and snobbery tended to turn the officers' mess of any good regiment into an exclusive club, and the hauteur of young officers became inordinate. When the 10th Hussars were stationed in Dublin in 1824, a young gentleman asked one of its officers at a ball if he would dance with a certain young lady: "Oh, trot her up and down a bit and let's see how she goes," was the reply he received. Such disdainful manners went with duelling, and although every monarch from George III to Queen Victoria expressed strong disapproval of this lunatic custom it was well past the middle of the nineteenth century before it was finally killed by newspaper mockery.

Duelling has been much discussed, and many writers have tried to get at the real reason for it. I venture to suggest that a simple explanation has been overlooked: when large numbers of wealthy young men, who have virtually nothing to do and who drink like fish every day in the year are held in awe by most of the population, they are bound to be ugly-tempered and quarrelsome. Theirs is the surliness of the habitual sot. The bullying which was characteristic of crack regiments during the nineteenth century was another manifestation of this ugliness of temper.

There was nothing really wrong with the army officers except that they were

1915: A trench view.



Leslie Roberts

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CLARKE IRWIN

fed too well and worked too little. They were sometimes very brave, but most of the time they were insufferable. They admired those of their number who had—to give one approved instance — jerked a Frenchman's mouth open so hard as to dislocate his jaw, in order to spit down his throat.

Mr. Turner gives his highest praise to the officers of the First World War; in the British army 38,834 of these were killed, and another 81,178 wounded; it is interesting to compare these with the figures of the recent war—10,773 killed and 17,749 wounded. He finishes his delightful book with a brief sketch of that modern wonder, the female officer.

The Chronicler of the dark ladies is Ivor Brown, and he writes of Helen of Troy, Sappho, Cleopatra and Shakespeare's Dark Lady—whom he does not attempt to identify finally. Helen, being so much a creature of myth—after all, she was born to Queen Leda in the form of a triple yolked egg which she shared with her brothers Castor and Polydeuces—presents him with his hardest problem. Was there such a person, and if she lived, was it her beauty which provoked the Trojan War? Considering that there was a time, not so long ago, when historians denied the existence of such a place as Troy, and that an indisputable Troy has now come to light, we must be careful about denying Helen. Mr. Brown is sure she existed, but he does not think she caused the war, which he believes was a trade war. Whether Helen lived in reality or not, she lives so splendidly in poetry that we could not do without her.

Sappho was a woman greatly wronged. She appears to have been an inspired poet, though only fragments of her work exist; the Christian church, in one of its periodical fits of beauty-hating, caused her *Enneads* to be destroyed, and is to a great extent responsible for the reputation which Sappho now enjoys as an exemplar of unnatural lust—the word Lesbian which is applied to a female homosexual comes from the island of Lesbos where Sappho lived. But whether Sappho was indeed a Lesbian in any gross sense is quite unknown, and as we advance toward a wider understanding of the immense variety of human feeling it seems less probable that she was so than ever before. Mr. Brown writes of her with gentleness and restraint.

Cleopatra's history is well-documented. Her family, the Ptolemies, was, to put it mildly, close-knit. Her great-great-grandparents were brother and sister; her great-grandmother was married to her uncle; her grandfather married his sister; the Cleopatra we know was the child of brother and sister, and she in turn married her brother, though she is famous as the mistress of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. It is of scientific interest that all this incest seemed to produce, an uncommonly able group of men and women, with the occasional eccentric such as is to be expected in any family. Cleopatra VII, with whom we are concerned, was as shrewd as any of the Ptolemaic line.

Ivor Brown: Wit and elegance.

Was she beautiful? Existing portraits show a face which might be beautiful or commonplace, according to the spirit which animated it. Her spirit was bold, unpredictable and humorous; she was able to subdue two great soldiers—though soldiers are not always judges of beauty or charm; she was able to lure a man away from a kingdom—though that, also, has been managed on a slender capital of beauty and wit. We really know little about her save historical facts. It is her legend which we cherish.

It is in dealing with Shakespeare's Dark Lady that Mr. Brown shows to greatest advantage those qualities of scholarship mingled with irreverence which gives his writing its special quality. Nobody knows who the woman was who inspired some of the world's greatest poems of love and hate. Mr. Brown says a good deal in

Catherine Bowen: The legal mind.

favor of Mrs. Davenant, wife of an Oxford innkeeper and mother of the playwright who claimed to be Shakespeare's son. But he is making bricks without straw and he knows it; we are pleased less with what he says—which is pleasant scholarly havering—than with the wit and elegance and mellowness with which he says it. Whoever the Dark Lady may have been in reality, the Dark Lady conjured up by Mr. Brown is a charmer indeed.

Gallant Gentlemen, by E. S. Turner—pp. 335, illustrations & Index—*Michael Joseph —$3.75.*

Dark Ladies, by Ivor Brown—pp. 309 & Index—*Collins—$4.*

Law and Life

The Lion And The Throne; The Life and Times of Sir Edward Coke, by Catherine Drinker Bowen—pp. 652—Bibliography, source references and index — *Little, Brown—$6.75.*

IN THIS BOOK, Catherine Drinker Bowen has written an impressive and definitive biography of one of the greatest English jurists, Sir Edward Coke. He was Attorney General under Queen Elizabeth I, Speaker of the House of Commons and Chief Justice under James I. He rose to prominence first as state prosecutor (his ruthless handling of witnesses was legendary), yet he later championed the very causes he seemed at first to trample underfoot. It is to this second side of his nature that we owe the interpretation of the great ideals of Common Law, public trial by one's peers, the writ of *habeas corpus* and the Petition of Rights. He was imprisoned for his share in it.

Mrs. Bowen is enamored of the processes of law and the intricacies of the legal mind. She has already written of Oliver Wendell Holmes and John Adams. From them she has worked back to Coke as the man whose heirs-in-law these great Americans were. She describes Coke's life and work in infinite, almost overwhelming, detail. She recreates the courts, both royal and legal, and the parliaments as well as the persons who played out their bitter rivalries and jealousies and their passionate loyalties in a period noteworthy as much for its turbulence as for its brilliance. Unfortunately she is sometimes so engrossed in giving a complete record that she loses her reader in a maze of incident. She is at her best in the trial scenes, notably that of Sir Walter Raleigh, who emerges as the genius he was. But she also gives vivid and all too brief pictures of Coke as a man stripped of his legal trappings.

Any person interested in the development of English common law will find this an absorbing book.

F.A.R.

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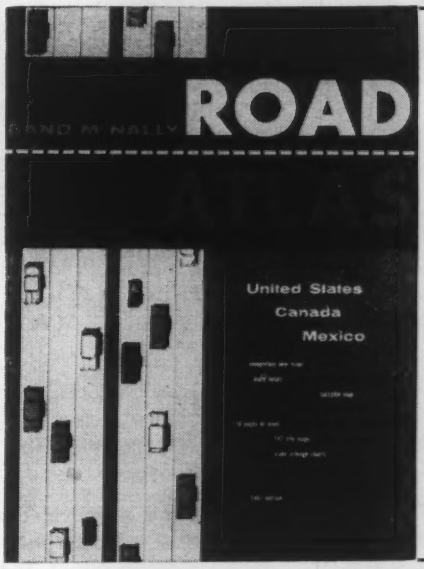

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Befriending Genius

Gertrude Stein: Her Life And Work — by Elizabeth Sprigge — pp. 265, index, good illustrations — *Hamish Hamilton* — *$5.*

THE JEWISH-American woman who in 1903 chose Paris as her hometown because Paris was where the twentieth century was, had had an ambition from childhood to become historical. Though her progress towards this goal was by oblique crab-like motions, long before her death in 1946 Gertrude Stein had passed through history into legend.

Gertrude's education, extraordinarily liberal for her sex and time, had included wealthy bourgeois years in Vienna and Paris, Bohemian years in California, proper American years at Radcliffe, and such unexpected items as the study of medicine during Sir William Osler's reign at Johns Hopkins. With financial independence and a talent for befriending genius, she spent the rest of her oddly fortunate and happy life in an attempt to create, and to understand how her contemporaries were creating, the present.

This delectable biography itself recreates a monumental personality in its true milieu. Gertrude Stein was serenely satisfied that her epitaph should be a contrapuntal arrangement of words. Who can either deny or forget that "a rose is a rose is a rose"? M.A.H.

A Sleeper?

The Comforters, by Muriel Spark—pp. 233—*Macmillan—$2.75.*

THIS BRILLIANTLY amusing novel is the first essay in this form of a writer who has won her reputation as an editor and critic. She brings off, most successfully, that difficult creation, an eccentric story, about an authoress who has a delusion that she is herself a character in a novel

Muriel Spark: Without fanfare.

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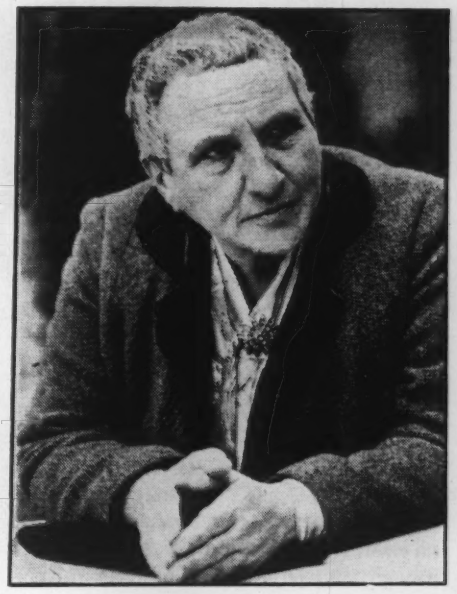

Gertrude Stein: Into legend.

by somebody else (but who? that is part of the discomfort of her situation). She is surrounded by a collection of oddities, including the female warden of a Catholic retreat-house, whose inward and invisible uncanniness is outwardly and visibly symbolized by a bosom so large that it would cause comment even in an Italian movie; her lover's grandmother is a gypsy diamond-smuggler.

The story moves rapidly, and the writing is economical, so that the reader must take breath, now and then, to assimilate all that he has been told. Here is a novel which deserves to be what the book-trade calls "a sleeper"—meaning a book which becomes widely popular without the fanfare of best-seller promotion. B.E.N.

Voice of France

Modern French Stories, edited by John Lehmann—pp. 204—*British Books—$3.25.*

IN HIS INTRODUCTION John Lehmann, who chose the eighteen French short stories in this collection, says that when he announced his intention of doing so his French friends considered it a forlorn enterprise. No French writers of importance today, they said, wrote short stories. But Mr. Lehmann has confuted them with an excellent anthology of work written during the past twenty-five years, and most of it since the war.

It includes some of the most distinguished names in French literature today—Andre Chamson, Julian Green, Jean-Paul Sartre, Jean Prevost and Marcel Aime, to name a few. The range of subject and treatment is wide, and the translations, particularly those by J. Maclaren-Ross and Jean Stewart, are tactful. There is nothing here to challenge the best work being done in this medium in English, but the level is high. S.M.

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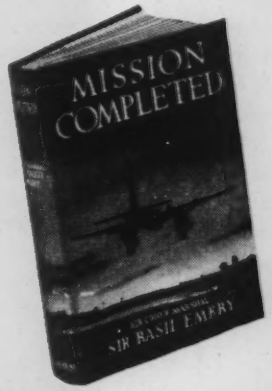

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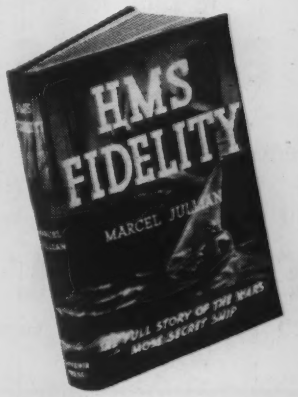

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Second Success

The Feast of Lupercal, by Brian Moore—pp. 246—*Little, Brown—$4.*

THIS BRILLIANT and sensitive novel gives us a soul-chilling peep into the workings of Saint Michan's College, a school for boys in Northern Ireland which provides efficient education by a system of severity, spying and clerical terrorism. In this grim, smelly hell Diarmuid Devine teaches English; he falls in love with a nice girl whom he supposes, because she is a Protestant, to be more experienced than she is. Their mutual innocence and timidity prevents real sympathy between them, and the affair goes on the rocks. When the story gets around St. Michan's he suffers both the misfortunes of the libertine, and the unsuccessful lover, though he deserves neither fate.

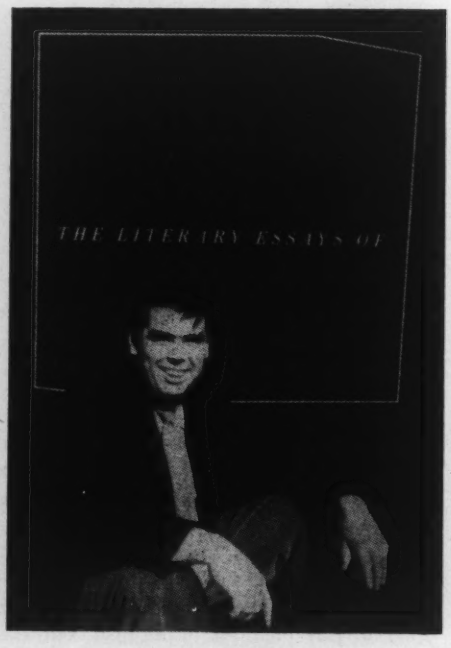
This far from cheery tale is by no means as depressing as it sounds in synopsis, for the writer brings to it the compassion and that sense of a fairer world beyond the one which he is describing, which gave distinction to his *Judith Hearne.* Warmly recommended.

B. E. N.

Pen in Hand

Principles and Persuasions, by Anthony West—pp. 245—*Longmans Green—$5.25.*

ANTHONY WEST brings to the task of book-reviewing not only his great talents but a quantity of inherited and early-acquired information which calls forth envy and astonishment. He was born, so to speak, with a pen in his hand, and his early years were spent among literary people of importance who knew all the other literary people of importance. Consequently he is sometimes able to illuminate a dark corner of a writer's work which is otherwise murky and misleading, and to redress balances which have become sadly disarranged.



Jacket Design

Brian Moore: A smelly hell.

He is at his best in dealing with contemporary work; in considering writers of the past he is perhaps a little too apt to flog them for not being writers of the present. But his criticism is always fresh and enlivening; when we disagree with him it is a purgative and refreshing experience. He is one of the ablest critics of the day, and it is a pleasure to have this collection of his *New Yorker* articles.

S.M.

Sock With Wet Sand

The Road to Miltown or, Under the Spreading Atrophy, By S. J. Perelman—pp. 173—*Simon & Schuster—$3.95.*

HERE ARE thirty-four outbursts of Perelmania, all but three of which have appeared in *The New Yorker.* They improve upon re-reading, for the writer's special blend of what the professors of rhetoric call "paronomasia and incongruous vocabulary" does not yield up all its secrets at a single sitting. Beneath the p. & i.v. the approach is less humorous than satirical; like so many first-rate funnymen Mr. Perelman is sore about a lot of things in the modern world and there are times when his jester's bladder has a wallop like a sock filled with wet sand.

Particularly good is the series called "Cloudland Revisited", in which he reports on ten movies, dear to his youth, which he has resurrected in the film-morgue of the Museum of Modern Art; here middle-age looks at its past self, and shudders. And the piece about Groucho Marx, entitled "I'll Always Call You Schnorrer, My African Explorer" suggests that, if this is Mr. Perelman's friendship, his enmity would be a deeply chastening force.

B.E.N.

Shadow Jungle

Lootville, by Benedict and Nancy Freedman—pp. 320—*McLeod—$4.50.*

TOUGH AND melodramatic though this tale of the television jungle appears to a superficial glance, it is in reality a sentimental tale on a familiar pattern.

Pete Munger is head camera man on the Zane Cochrane Show, and in his world that is high success; but Cochrane is a neurotic comedian who cannot live without courtiers and yes-men, and Munger is expected to join their number. He becomes the victim of his success, chained to his job, to his expensive house, to all the domestic commitments which go with his way of living.

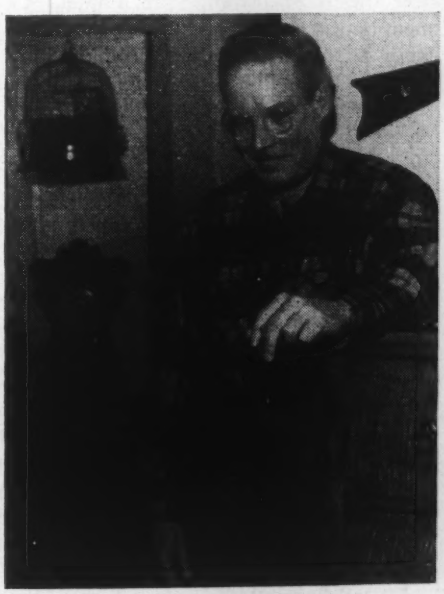
The novel has much that is unpleasant to say about the world of television, and gives an intimate account of its workings; it does not appear to be a world for the calm, the reflective or the spiritual.

B. E. N.

No Rubbish

The Canadian Collector, by Gerald Stevens—pp. 100 and many illustrations—*Ryerson—$10.*

THE APPEARANCE of such a book as this is another welcome sign that real Canadiana is at last being distinguished from the rubbish which for so many years masqueraded under that name. The writer is one of the leading authorities on Canadian glass, pottery, furniture and firearms; although this book is brief it is full of factual information, including useful lists of Canadian manufacturers and cabinet-makers whose work is worthy of a collector's attention. The illustrations are excellent, and those of Staffordshire china ornamented with Canadian views will come as a surprise to all but the most knowledgeable collectors. A thoughtful introductory essay is contributed by F. St. George Spendlove of the Royal Ontario Museum. S. M.



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Gold & Dross

Capital for expansion—The new age of base metals—Canada bonds—Mutual fund companies—The outlook for cement.

MacLeod-Cockshutt

How does MacLeod-Cockshutt look to you at these prices?—J.B., Hamilton, Ont.

MacLeod-Cockshutt cannot be said to be excessively appraised in relation to intrinsic value. Selling at slightly more than $1 a share, the company has net liquid assets of $2 million-plus or about 70 cents a share on the outstanding 2.9 million shares. It earned 14.4 cents a share in 1956 from operation of its Long Lac gold property, and finished the period with three years' ore in reserve. It treated some 600,000 tons of ore, enjoying the exceptionally low cost of $2.97 per ton versus $3.10 a ton in 1955. Bullion output was $3.68 a ton.

Ore reserves average grade is only 0.131 oz. gold per ton but diamond drilling below the 11th level has outlined better than average grade. Mining of this ore will require shaft-deepening.

It is difficult to muster much enthusiasm for the company's gold prospects but the indicated earnings from these along with working capital make the intrinsic value closely related to the stock price. And something has to be allowed for the chance, however remote, of conditions improving for the gold mines and of the company encountering additions to ore reserves or of using some of its capital for outside exploration with good results. The latter aspect of mining-company activity has produced some of the biggest winners in Canadian mining.

Mutual Funds

Would you care to comment on the difference in rate of increase of net assets of mutual fund companies? Also the fact that one company in this field last year eliminated three common stocks and reduced 17, while another company increased its holdings of 28 common stocks? — M. F., Cochrane, Ont.

There would not be any stock market if there were no differences of opinion as to the stock values. As with individuals, so it is with managements of mutual funds, and the shareholder of this kind of company is probably well advised not to concern himself too greatly with individual transactions of his company. What counts is its overall results and these organizations have had considerable success in selecting and retaining sound investment and growth securities.

Mutual-fund companies are the answer to the problem of many investors. They hire experienced analysts to shape their investment policies. This type of management costs money, but where can you get expert knowledge free?

Canada Cement

What is the "apparent" weakness in Canada Cement stock, which has outlasted reasonable limits? If this company cannot get into healthier financial and economic position working "around the clock" on the huge St. Lawrence canal and power project, ever-increasing highway mileage, etc. and cannot increase dividend payments, what is the prospect when the St. Lawrence Seaway job comes to an end, with no more millions of barrels of cement to supply? What is the sense in spending millions of dollars on plant enlargement or new plants with the prospect of greatly decreased output of cement? It just doesn't make sense.—H.G., Ottawa.

You have probably noted with satisfaction the recent strength in Canada Cement stock, which has come up to $30 from a low of $24 this year, although it is still $7 below its high for 1956. The stocks pays $1 a share per year and earned $2.62 a share in the year ended Nov. 30, 1956, against $2.76 the previous year.

While the company is, as you point out, profiting from the St. Lawrence canal job, two factors for which it is not responsible have cast some shadow over its prospects and reflect in the stock decline which "outlasted reasonable limits" before a partial recovery set in. These adverse factors are the new cement-manufacturing facilities which have been created in the wake of several years of booming sales, and some decline in residential construction—and of accompanying cement-using projects like roads and sidewalks. The outlook is, however, bright for highway construction.

It is doubtful if anyone was more aware of the trend of developments in the

industry than officials of Canada Cement and more vocal in pointing out this trend to shareholders. The men in charge of the company's fortunes are highly trained and experienced and have been with the company for many years. We should imagine the company's management team is the envy of many top industries in Canada.

It can be assumed that you are a stockholder and perhaps the whole enterprise has taken on a rosier hue for you since the stock has recovered.

There ought to be a law against bad news in the stock market.

Le Moyne Ungava

Could you give details as to the division of interest in the Le Moyne project in Ungava? — B. H., Winnipeg.

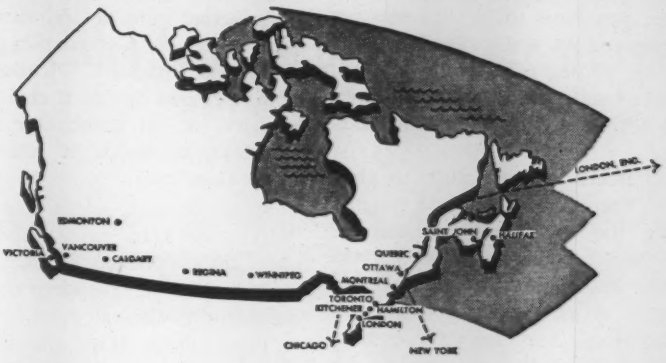
Le Moyne Ungava Mines has outstanding 1,900,000 shares and is receiving finances from American Smelting & Refining, which will be entitled to 63% of any profits. Thus 37% of the profits would be divisible among the original financing group: 10% to Lake Shore Mines, 7.5% to Malartic Goldfields, 5% to Sylvanite, 5% to Delnite, 5% to Lamaque-Teck-Hughes and 2.5% to Ore & Chemical Co., balance to the vendors.

Canada Bonds

I have approximately $75,000 *Government of Canada bonds which are worth* $70,000. *With the market as active as it has been and the business outlook fairly optimistic, I would appreciate your advising me whether you would concur in my thinking to dispose of these bonds and take my loss, and then convert this money into high-grade common stocks and bonds, which would show appreciation over the next two years to make up the loss which I would take at the present time. Also to show a profit since the dividends of the common stock and the interest rate of the bonds in the interim period would be greater than the interest now being paid on the government bonds. What type of common stocks and bonds would you recommend?—O.W.A., Winnipeg.*

The worth of any advice will depend on your own circumstances. If the $75,000 comprised your entire assets, you might retain one third government bonds and switch $25,000 each into industrial bonds and preferred and common stocks. If $75,000 is a surplus to, say, $50,000 real estate or other relatively "safe" investments, you could put the entire amount into preferred and common stocks.

As to a choice of investment vehicles: The yield to be obtained on industrial bonds is fairly indicative of their category. As a rule of thumb, you might de-



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NO. 74

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By Order of the Board

K. S. C. MULHALL,
Secretary Treasurer

Calgary, Alberta
April 30th, 1957

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 279

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of June, 1957 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1957.

By Order of the Board.

K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 16, 1957.

cide not to buy anything yielding more than 5½%. And don't buy anything at a premium; you have to pay income tax on the coupon rate and cannot make a deduction for writing off a premium. But, on the other hand, appreciation to parity of a bond selling at a discount is not taxable.

Preferred stocks can be bought to yield 5% to 6%, there again the yield roughly determining the investment category of the stock. You might adopt a 5 3/4% yield as the maximum you will take, in other words decide anything over this yield is too risky. And don't forget that, as with common stocks, you get an income tax credit of 20% of the dividends received on preferred stocks.

You could divide your common stocks into the following classes in roughly equal amounts: metals, forest industries, manufacturing, petroleum, pipelines, utilities, merchandising. You should look carefully at the following stocks which represent these fields: International Nickel, Aluminium Ltd., Powell River, MacMillan and Bloedel, Steel Company of Canada, Canadian Vickers, Imperial Oil, Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, Bell Telephone, Canadian Pacific, Laura Secord, Loblaws.

These comments should provide a point of departure for a selection of investments.

Steel of Canada

I wonder if you would be kind enough to review the prospects of Steel of Canada stock for an old and trusting reader? — B. A., Halifax.

Steel of Canada is a situation that makes it difficult for the analyst to restrain his enthusiasm. The Bank of Nova Scotia foresees the possibility of Canada's basic steel industry, which in 1956 produced 5.3 million ingot tons, increasing to as much as 14 million tons a year in the next quarter century with a new investment cost of some $12 billions.

A second note of optimism is provided by the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. Virtually every one who appeared before it envisioned an impressive rate of growth for the Canadian economy, to which no material is more basic than steel.

Stelco officials admit that if the company is to keep pace with the development of the country it, like many others, will continue to face large capital expenditures for additional plant.

Thus, apart from the dividends and earnings inherent in the shares, there is the added possibility of profitable stock-subscription rights to shareholders or an increase in equity by reason of financing out of earnings or from borrowings. Either way, the shareholder wins.

Stelco in 1956 produced more than 2.3 million ingot tons and additionally profited by the improvement in product value as a result of secondary-manufacturing operations. This phase of the company's activity embraces upwards of 8,000 products and lends to income a stability not generally associated with basic steel, regarded until recent years as a feast-or-famine industry. Investors are, however, realizing that steel not only grows with the economy but the scope of its capital outlays contributes importantly to the growth.

Although nothing is perfect, investors considering high class growth situations invariably strain at swallowing a 3% yield on their money. That's about what Stelco returns at recent prices, based on dividends of $1.90 a year. Net earnings in 1956 were $5.91 a share on 4,318,825 shares versus $6.47 on 3,701,850 shares outstanding in 1955 (5.05 on same basis as 1956). The increased number of shares reflects subscription rights to shareholders in 1956, which yielded some $28.5 millions required for expansion. The shareholder who sold his rights got some non-taxable income to increase his yield.

Among undertakings of the company which are prominent are a new blooming mill at Hamilton, participation in iron-ore developments and an interest in Welland Tubes Ltd. The new blooming mill infers an eventual increase in ingot capacity. The ore projects assure the company of economical raw material for its blast furnaces. Welland Tubes (operated and partly owned by Page-Hersey) will provide an important outlet for Stelco's skelp, or plate for pipe.

Stelco has more than 14,000 shareholders. Thus the stock price reflects a representative notion of values and is not dependent on the support of any isolated group.

Gulch Mines

I have Gulch Mines Ltd. which cost an average of 60 cents a share. Would you advise holding or endeavoring to sell? — A. W., Cornwall, Ont.

Gulch should be retained only if you can afford to play a long shot. You, of course know of the company's suspension of work at Lake Athabasca in Northern Saskatchewan. This leaves it with $180,000 in cash, plus whatever it realizes from the sale of supplies and equipment. The company plans a search for new mining properties and success in this field requires more luck all the time.

Prospecting has changed since gold got out of favor. In the days of gold, small deposits might be found and proved economic. But today we are living in a prospecting age of base metals, or uranium, nickel, iron. This type of operation aims for big production and takes enormous money as evidenced by the fact that the Ungava nickel territory this summer will get a $10-million combing. Big interna-

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tional organizations can pour millions into property inspection, thus pre-empting the best ground and leaving the poorer pickings to the less well-heeled companies.

In Brief

Should I sell my Massey-Harris now, which cost me $8.50 a share? What are chances of appreciation? Also what about Canadian Breweries purchased at 29, now about 23 3/4? And Toronto-Dominion Bank purchased at $48, now $43 and no action? Royal Bank, on the other hand, has appreciated. — B. J., Peterborough, Ont.

Your letter affords an opportunity to remind subscribers to confine their queries to one company or subject. It is, however, possible to give you a collective answer and that is that the speculative investor or business man could well afford to stay with Massey-Harris and Canadian Breweries as well as Canadian bank stocks. With regard to the performance of one stock against a similar one, you might note that stock prices do not necessarily move at the same rate for an entire group.

Would you consider Bethlehem Copper a good buy at $2?—R.H., Vancouver.

While conceding the possibility of a recovery in the price of copper, which might engender some speculative interest, it is difficult to muster much enthusiasm for the group at this time. This comment is especially applicable to new and untried copper projects, brought into being as a result of the flush prices which prevailed for copper prior to the law of supply and demand's knocking it down 18 cents to 32 cents. Economic chickens have a way of coming home to roost.

What is the likely future of Trans-Prairie Pipe Line? Will it rise like Interprovincial or Trans Mountain? — M. F., London, Ont.

While there are possibilities inherent in pipe line systems, they should be approached with increasing caution. Interprovincial and Trans Mountain were early birds in the oil-transportation game and their equity securities were sold at correspondingly low prices. Thus the buyer had more chances than are attached to Johnny-come-lately equities in this field, which issuing corporations have been able to put higher price tags on as a result of successes like Interprovincial and Trans Mountain.

I would appreciate your opinion on Peace River Gas.—A.P., Toronto.

There are elements of speculative attraction in this situation but future possibilities appear to be fairly adequately discounted on the stock market.

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by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Bond Discount

If bonds are purchased at a discount, will such discount be brought into income when the bonds are redeemed?—R. B. W. Toronto.

Ordinarily, no tax liability will arise from the purchase of bonds at a discount, nor from the redemption of bonds at a premium. Bond interest, of course, must be included in income.

There are some instances where the discount or premium will give rise to taxable income. For example, on the disposal of bonds, a dealer in securities will be taxed on amounts realized in excess of his cost price.

House Repairs

Am I entitled to a deduction from Federal Income Taxes or from Municipal Property Taxes in respect of repairs to, or capital expenditures on my residence, no part of which is rented?—J. N., Westmount, Que.

Repairs and additions to your home are personal expenditures and, as such, no deductions may be made either from your income or from your tax for Federal tax purposes.

Whether or not a deduction may be made from Municipal Property Taxes would depend on the by-laws of the municipality in which you reside. Municipal by-laws vary considerably across the country, and it is not within the scope of this column to deal with such matters.

Bad Debts

Last year, I purchased a small manufacturing business. One of the assets consisted of accounts receivable which were taken over for approximately $9,000 *after the deduction of a bad debt reserve of* $1,000. *As I subsequently collected all the accounts in full, am I required to include the amount of* $1,000 *in income? — L. B. C., Hamilton, Ont.*

Unless you have made an election with the vendor in prescribed form, the amount will not be required to be included in your income for the year.

Additional results caused by the election, which would not otherwise apply, are as follows:

1. If any of the accounts taken over had become bad during the years, a deduction could be made in respect of such accounts.

2. A bad debt reserve could be deducted for accounts still outstanding, and doubtful at the year-end.

3. Accounts collected which had been previously written off by the vendor would be required to be included in income.

Patronage Dividends

Is it necessary to include patronage dividends received in computing income? — H. R. G., Winnipeg.

Patronage dividends received are required to be included in income where the original cost was deducted in computing income.

Thus, if you as an individual were a member of a co-operative hospital plan, you would not be taxed on patronage dividends received under such a plan. On the other hand, if you were operating a business, and you purchased merchandise from a co-operative supplier, patronage dividends received would be included in income.

Interest and Dividends

Are there some special tax considerations in respect of investment income?—R.S., Kingston, Ontario.

Yes. There is a surtax of 4% which must be paid in addition to the tax otherwise payable. The amount on which surtax is calculated is obtained by deducting from your total income the following amounts: (a) earned income; (b) donations; (c) medical expenses; and (d) the greater of your personal exemptions or $2,400.

If the investment income includes dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, the surtax is more than offset by the deduction *from tax* of 20% of the dividend income.

If the investment income includes dividends from corporations with mineral profits then a deduction may be made *from income* ranging from 10% to 20% depending on the extent of the mineral profits and whether or not the corporation carried on business in Canada.

Neither of the above deductions may be made in respect of interest, and the impact of the tax differential can be seen in the following example:

A married man, with three children in

receipt of family allowance, had income in 1956 in the amount of $16,000 consisting solely of (a) interest, or (b) dividends from a Canadian mining company.

	(a) Int.	(b) Div.
Total Income Rec'd.	$16,000	$16,000
Less: Depletion allowance 20%		3,200
Net Income	16,000	12,800
Less: Personal Exemptions	2,450	2,450
Taxable Income	13,550	10,350
Income, Old Age Security and Surtax	3,851	2,589
Less: Dividend Tax Credit 20%, $12,800		2,560
Tax Payable	3,851	* 60

* The dividend tax credit may not reduce the Old Age Security tax, which in this case is $60.

Capital Cost

I intend to construct a factory building, the cost of which, exclusive of land, will be $500,000. *If I am able to obtain a government grant of* $100,000 *to assist in the construction of the building, on what amount may I claim capital cost allowance? — R. A. V., Toronto.*

The amount on which capital cost allowance may be claimed is the net cost after deducting the amount of the government grant, which in your case would be $400,000.

Authors

I have just completed writing a book, which I intend to sell outright. Will I be required to pay tax on the amount thus received?—E.J.L., Hamilton, Ont.

If the book you have written is an isolated work, the proceeds of the sale might be considered as a capital receipt and therefore not subject to tax. On the other hand, if you were a writer by profession, the sale would result in income for tax purposes.

Where an amount is required to be brought into income as the result of such sale, some relief is afforded if the period during which the work was written exceeded 12 months.

If the period exceeded 12 months, but did not exceed two years, then one-half of the amount may be included in each of: (1) the year of receipt, and (2) the immediately preceeding year.

If the period exceeded two years, then one-third of the amount may be included in each of: (1) the year of receipt, (2) the immediately preceeding year.

A few simple calculations will determine the more advantageous method of computing the tax applicable.

Foreign Policy and Elections

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

the national soul as well as for specific policies affecting our attitudes and our resources.

It might be argued, for example, that our role in the United Nations on the whole tends to be erratic—brilliant forays such as the inspired fashioning of the UN Emergency Force offset a chronically lukewarm approach to many of the serious but less dramatic activities of the Organization, particularly in the field of international legal and social development.

The standing of the legal services available to the Canadian delegation or indeed to the Department as a whole has been less than satisfactory since John Read's day, when he left in 1948-49 to become one of the ablest members of the International Court of Justice. In UN Technical Assistance grants we do more than our money share in proportion to some other states but a good deal less than our national income would warrant. We complain too often about the number of UN-sponsored meetings and conferences and doubtless are understaffed for their preparation particularly in the non-political fields. And we use our federal system to justify not participating more actively in some UN programs such as Human Rights when our reasons will stand little juridical or practical examination. Hence, where the quality of the debate involves a social sense and an intellectual appreciation, perhaps the CCF could do a public service in expounding the issues.

NATO offers another arena. This time the Conservatives seem to have the competence to define the dilemma and the contest. What, for instance, is the rationale of our apportionment of troops and planes in Europe as compared with continental defence in our own Arctic and sub-Arctic areas or the erection of missile and air defences about our principal cities? Are we really serious about the "Atlantic Community" or are Canada's frequent pretensions, as a principal author of article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, a kind of narcissism which yields neurotic satisfaction without changing the direction of thought or policy? We really know we would not join today in a detailed Atlantic-European movement that would bind Canada to the NATO family even closer; and we know also that NATO is in trouble not merely because of the frightful logic of defending Europe as the first line of nuclear protection for North America but also that, as with all alliances, even one as unique in its machinery as this one, NATO may pass away as fear recedes and the power balances some day assume new variations.

Furthermore, the Conservatives might explore the adequate utilization of our resources for defence. Are we rich and big enough to afford a major effort in the air as well as with ground forces? We seemed not to have been rich enough to have carried the cost of the DEW line without United States assistance. What do we really know about the validity of the recent assaults upon our defence policies that have come from General Simmonds and General Macklin, where the charge is made that we have sacrificed our proper development of conventional arms to the strategic and massive retaliation concepts of the United States.

The Tories have made a point of being the custodians of logistic understanding on the Opposition benches and it would seem strange that they could not perform on the hustings with sharpened issues that would have significance for the voter and not merely words of dubious immortality resting in Hansard.

The Commonwealth and the United States present two other areas crying for public examination, where there may be a real cleavage between Liberals, Conservatives and the CCF.

The present Government is the heir to a long tradition of Commonwealth policies designed to preserve the symbol but indifferent to substance, indeed arguing that too much substance might destroy the symbol itself. How tenable is this proposition today? My personal belief tends to support the general Canadian approach towards the evolution of the Commonwealth during the past two generations. I tend to accept Canada's support for the General Agreement on tariffs and Trade as a sound justification for modifying the older gains under the Ottawa Agreements. But that does not mean that other aspects of Commonwealth policy do not lend themselves to sharp redefinition. The Conservatives have never really explored this problem with the finesse it deserves and their occasional outbursts in the Commons, particularly during the Suez Crisis, did not fully disclose to the public view a philosophy of the Commonwealth which reasonable men could regard as the desirable alternative to be held by a generation that studied under Mackenzie King.

What of our future with the United States? Apart from minor or major barbs arising out of U.S. investment in Canada, the Norman Case and perhaps the Columbia River question, how is it that neither the Conservatives nor the CCF have anything more elevating to say on the grave and terribly proximate questions of how Canadians and Americans are to live together and jointly manage and secure a common continent for the generations to come. It is arguable, for example, that the Gordon Commission's concept of an

integrated power program—so far ignored by the Liberals—in our relations with the United States, including hydro electric, oil and natural gas, ought to be a major matter for the electorate today. We may have become obscure and stubborn on the Columbia River question. Indeed, we may shortly find our U.S. market for oil and for natural gas sharply curtailed by American domestic interests on the one hand, or State Department bargaining for a settlement of Columbia and Yukon power developments on the other. Which party will say something sensible on these issues —such as, for example, the theory of a unified power development on the Columbia that is linked to a more general agreement on the export of natural gas and crude oil?

Do we have any confidence in the sporadic criticism of U.S. investment in Canada, and what is the relationship of that criticism to our long-term relations with our neighbors? Are we going to let Seaway questions, with respect to tolls for foreign vessels, immigration facilities and kindred matters simply drift, or is there an issue here that technical knowledge based on sound research would provide for those politicians really interested in immediate challenges in U.S.-Canadian relations? Finally, what is to be the general pattern and the atmosphere of our future dealings with Washington?

The Norman Case disclosed how quick to anger we were when the processes of government in Canada seemed to be directly affected by the behavior of organs of government in the United States—whatever may have been the domestic or other merits of the dispute itself. It is quite true that Mr. Pearson has warned us that our relations with the U.S. will not grow easier because they are growing more complex. It is equally true that never before has the determination to build a Canadian society, unique and independent, been more evident than today. How do we reconcile these important changes with the need to solve every major Canadian continental interest with a neighbor with whom we share that continent and to whom we bear a profound cultural resemblance?

Surely the Conservatives have something to say about continental defence, about the balancing of our relations with the Commonwealth to offset the overpowering attraction of Washington. Equally, the CCF might be telling us something useful as to the joint and public management of those U.S.-Canadian resources where separate and private control is unthinkable if it is to mean maximum utilization. The election so far has not begun to explore the currents of concern prevalent now everywhere in Canada in viewing the next period of the Canadian-United States neighborhood.

Finally, are we so enamoured of the thought that we now have broken through to new levels of international responsibility that we forget we are, after all, only a middle power, living in the shadow of a giant who will listen to us with understanding yet ever going his own way? Have we bitten off more than we are well able to chew—with responsibilities in Indo-China, in the Middle East, in Europe—or, in fact, is it that the emphasis in our policy needs re-examination? Should we forego the pleasures of military panoply to take on instead the pains of economic and social aid? Is there not a very great disproportion in our budget between what we spend for defence and for NATO and what we are prepared to do either through the United Nations or the Colombo plan for the underdeveloped lands in Africa and Asia, for whose goodwill and easy association the West is now vying in a massive competition with the Soviet world?

I cannot believe that the stuff of election issues is not for men to debate. It will be a pity if the hustings ignored the new Canada abroad by focusing electoral attention on the older symbols at home. For every domestic issue of importance may have its international aspect while every global or regional policy carries a domestic meaning. The inter-play is never-ending and it is the responsibility of politicians seeking to command our attention and our votes to educate us to the issues and to show us the ultimate unity of policies shaped for home or overseas.

New Hands for Industry

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

industry took a second look at the nation's "unemployables" on a "wait-and-see" basis: It cannot get enough trained crippled persons. From being a virtual pariah, the handicapped person — with adequate training—has become a sought-after, courted prospective employee.

What happened is fairly simple. Industry learned that a crippled or handicapped person—because of that very handicap—knows himself and his limitations better than the average person. And he wants to "prove" himself. He wants to be acceped.

As a result, industry has discovered that its handicapped workers, in terms of the non-handicapped had:

Equal or higher production rates;
Fewer accidents;
Less turnover;
Less absenteeism.

Industry also learned that handicapped workers are not particularly prone to minor injuries and those they do suffer are no more disabling than injuries of non-handicapped workers.

Now, industry wants to hire as many trained handicapped workers as it can get. But it also realizes that the handicapped person must have special training before he can fit in, psychologically as well as physically, with the company's operations.

Social workers say there are three fundamental steps for a person suffering a permanent physical disability to go through before he can be considered rehabilitated.

First he must accept the fact that he is crippled and recognize the limitations this imposes. Second he must be trained and given the opportunity to work and third he must stand on his own in his new employment.

If any of these steps is lacking, the person's chances of happiness, self-respect and a reasonably normal life are almost negligible. This, in turn, means that such a person will, in all probability, become a social liability instead of a social asset. He will be a charge on the conscience as well as the tax bills of Canadians.

What is being done about it? In general, not nearly enough. One of the reasons not much is being done is that astoundingly little is known, statistically, about the problem. For example no one knows:

How many crippled and disabled persons there are in Canada;

How many of these are trainable;

How many have been trained and placed in any given period.

Because this basic information is unknown, no one can say what training facilities are most needed, where they should be located, what future needs will be, how much a comprehensive rehabilitation program would cost or when one could be started.

The closest approximation to the extent of disability is the Canada Sickness Survey of 1950-51. This survey was set up to obtain estimates "of the incidence and prevalence of illness and accidents of all kinds; the amount of medical, nursing and other health care received; the volume of family expenditures for the various types of health services; and the prevalence of permanent physical disabilities." For this purpose, some 10,000 households across Canada were canvassed.

The survey found that six types of disability, accounting for 58% of all primary disabilities reported, occurred frequently enough to permit national totals to be estimated. These, in order of importance, were: Heart disease, impairment due to accidents, arthritis and rheumatism, deafness, blindness and disorders of the nervous system.

Many persons active in work with the disabled believe a necessary first step towards defining the problem is a national registration, on a provincial basis, of all

disabled and handicapped persons.

This, they say, would facilitate case-finding and treatment and permit intelligent planning for future needs.

To this plan there is some opposition, and a good deal of it comes from the Federal Government. The reasoning is curious. An official of the Department of Labor opposes such a registration for these reasons:

"While we are endeavouring to encourage the provinces to further plans to rehabilitate their disabled, it is generally thought that such a survey would not be wise.

"It would be time consuming, it might raise false hopes in the minds of the disabled and it would only confirm what we already know, namely, that there are in Canada many thousands of disabled persons who could benefit or who could have benefited from rehabilitation services."

Canadian rehabilitation services fall under three main headings: Disabled war veterans, workmen's compensation and voluntary agencies.

The Federal Government, through the Department of Veterans' Affairs, provides free hospital and medical care, together with necessary rehabilitation services, to veterans suffering pensionable disabilities; to veterans disabled while undergoing training courses; to indigent veterans resident in Canada; and, for up to one year from discharge, to former members of the services suffering from non-pensionable disability. The department maintains 12 hospitals which can accommodate 9,000 persons and has health and occupational centres for 950 convalescent patients. In addition there are two tuberculosis hospitals with a total accommodation of 300 persons.

Each Canadian province has a Workmen's Compensation Act. All Acts are similar and of the collective liability type. Employers are assessed by industry, or by groups of industries, according to the cost of their accidents and are encouraged or required to participate in programs of accident prevention.

The board in most provinces also has the responsibility to see that the treatment and care given to the injured worker is the best obtainable. All Acts empower their boards to spend money to aid injured workers to return to work and to lessen their handicap.

Care for these two groups is relatively adequate. It is in the third group, covered mainly by the voluntary agencies, that the problems are sharpest.

Here there is a multiplicity of agencies, many with overlapping functions, and no clear over-all direction. There are agencies for the care and rehabilitation of the deaf, the blind, the tubercular, the arthritic, the paraplegic, crippled children and adults, war amputees, retarded children, the cerebral palsied and the epileptic, among a host of others.

Crippled Civilians workshop: Society remakes and sells clothing.

There are, however, two organizations whose activities could provide guides for what is needed. These are Toronto's Variety Village and the Society for Crippled Civilians.

Regarded by many as a showpiece of what can be done when imagination and resourcefulness are brought to bear on rehabilitation problems, Variety Village has trained and placed 109 boys in clerical and vocational jobs in its seven years of operation.

The Village, which has a full-time staff, trains boys in commercial courses such as typing, book-keeping, business practice and filing; technical courses such as watchmaking and vocational arts such as mechanical draughting, blueprinting, machine lathe work, welding and small electric appliance repair.

The Village, which is both a school and a residence for physically handicapped teen-agers, operates on an annual budget of $65,000. Its records show the economic asset of rehabilitated persons.

A Village survey of graduates shows gross income in 1956 of more than $200,000. Income taxes paid by graduates totalled more than $20,000. The Village estimates its graduates have saved taxpayers more than $100,000.

The 20-year-old Society for Crippled Civilians is the largest rehabilitation organization of its kind in Canada. Its objectives include provision of artificial and orthopaedic appliances to those in need; maintenance of a centre where occupational training may be given and requisite care provided; to help cripples re-establish in suitable employment where they can be self-supporting and to provide occupational training for the homebound cripple and obtain remunerative work for persons so trained.

One of the main functions of the Society is to act as a shop and sales centre for products of crippled persons and remade goods. During 1955, the Society trained and placed 65 persons. Its total number of placements rose to 383.

Of increasing importance is the Society's program of homebound industries. During the year this department provided contract work for 172 homebound workers who earned a total of $11,937. Contract work consists of stringing and looping tags for manufacturing and retail firms as well as folding and special assembly work.

It is interesting that homebound department work can be intensely creative as well as routine. In 1955, for example, a new division—Marina Creations—was introduced into the Society's homebound department.

This project was designed to utilize the skills of the severely disabled by producing articles of artistic quality that would sell on the open retail market for their intrinsic value. There, currently, are 31 Marina workers; products range through knitting, leather work, machine sewing and carpentry. Finished articles sell anywhere from $2 to about $40.

Despite the fuzziness of Canada's rehabilitation program, with its overlapping, inadequate services, there are patterns emerging. Chief among these is amalgamation of related agencies and establishment of over-all supervision.

Of considerable importance in the connection may be the anticipated joining of children's welfare services and the probable emergence of the Canadian Council for Crippled Children and Adults as the co-ordinating body for voluntary rehabilitation agencies.

Such a streamlining, however, is considered a somewhat long-term view. Many in the field think there are more important problems than those which would involve a great deal of agency bickering and infighting.

Quiz

by Bergen Evans

On Growing Hair

Is it true that hair on the chest is a clear indication of unusual strength in the host?

"Chesty"

PHOTOGRAPHS of the indisputably manly and sturdy novelist, Ernest Hemingway, have contributed to the propagation of this assumption. The reasoning may be that a man with hair on his chest looks more like a gorilla, a gorilla is strong, therefore a man with a lot of hair on his chest is strong.

Not only is such reasoning specious but the observation upon which it is based is inaccurate. Actually a gorilla has no hair on his chest, though he does have an impressive pelt on his back, shoulders, arms, belly and legs. Anyway, scientists are now inclined to believe that baldness, not hairiness, may be a true sign of masculinity.

It seems that women intuitively reject the idea that hairiness means masculinity. Recent surveys have shown that many women unconsciously associate baldness with virility.

Is it true that severe mental or physical stress may cause the hair to turn white overnight?

"Overnight"

BREATHES THERE a reader with memory so dead who has not at once repeated to himself from Lord Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*:

"My hair is gray, but not with years,
Nor grew it white
In a single night,
"As men's have grown from sudden fears"?

It is the commonest of all fictions about the hair that as the result of some harrowing experience it may turn white overnight. The myth in its full classic splendor is given by Ludwig Bemelmans — though more, one suspects, as a contribution to humor than to physiology. In *My War with the United States* he tells the story of a tug that had drifted by mischance to the top of Niagara Falls and was held from plunging over only by a small boulder upon which it had grounded. All one foggy night the Police and Fire departments of Buffalo labored in the rescue, while the tug scraped over the rock inch by inch; and when, in the morning, the members of the crew were finally taken off, only a second before the vessel was hurled into the abyss, every hair of every man "had turned white from horror".

Perhaps the night air has something to do with it. Hair never seems to turn white over day. Or maybe it is easier to misplace the bottle of hair dye in the dark.

Is it true that the hair continues to grow after death?

"Unlikely"

THE CREDULOUS Pliny, the incredulous Samuel Butler and, no doubt, several hundred million more or less credulous people who lived between them, have thought so. The belief is still widely asserted as a fact, and supported by highly interesting descriptions of coffins which, on being dug up years after the interment, were found to be as stuffed with hair as an old-fashioned sofa.

A Dr. Caldwell of Iowa, writing in the *New York Medical Record* in 1877, described an exhumation in which the hair and beard of a man who had been cleanshaven at burial had actually burst the coffin and were growing through the cracks; and Gould and Pyle, in their *Anomalies*, tell of a corpse that had to have its hair cut regularly. Most other narrators are content with a less luxuriant growth, but that some growth takes place after death is one of those universal errors that satisfy something so deep in the common psyche that mere evidence to the contrary has little effect on them.

Very few people, it is safe to assume, have ever measured the hair on a corpse at stated intervals. Almost all the stories are hearsay; those which are not may find slight justification in the fact that after death the shrinking of the softer tissues around the base of the hair may cause it to extrude above the surface of the skin as if it had grown slightly.

Writers of mystery and horror stories have had a grand time with this fable. But significantly the more erudite and accomplished authors have constructed their most horrifying plots around the incident of burial *before* death — in which case, naturally, the hair would continue to grow until the body actually became a corpse.

Don't such activities as singeing and massaging prevent or retard balding?

"Brittle"

NO, IF ANYTHING they speed the process, says Professor E. J. Moynahan in the July 25, 1956, number of the *Medical Press*.

On the basis of his research in the Dermatological Department of Guy's Hospital, London, Professor Moynahan has concluded that a singe may produce brittleness with "fragmentation of the hair", and that a scalp massage for a balding customer may be bad because "in such individuals the hair is more than usually brittle and is liable to break off when rubbed or brushed vigorously."

Isn't wearing a hat a factor in baldness?

"Mad hatter"

NOT ACCORDING to Professor Moynahan in the report cited above. He says, on the basis of his long study of human hair, that wearing a hat will neither make you go bald nor keep you from balding.

There have always been Job's comforters to explain why one goes bald. Some are sure that the hat band has been too tight. Some think the bald pate has offended a celestial Emily Post by wearing his hat indoors. Until the final returns are in we can't disprove this last group's thesis, but right now it looks as if little in the way of headgear has anything to do with luminous domes.

Baldness is not more common among soldiers, despite the wearing of steel helmets.

Who's Who in Business

David Coplan

East of Hollywood

He started scraping film tins for $6 a week in 1917. Now he is Managing Director of a $2,000,000 motion picture firm.

"CANADA MEANS absolutely *nothing* to the international film industry. We just have not got the personnel to make a feature picture in Canada for a world market. I know we have all sorts of people who call themselves motion picture producers, but with the exception of one or two, none could be considered really professional."

These statements come from David Coplan, a short (5'5") 55-year-old who occupies a very tall position in Canada's fledgling motion picture industry. As the Managing Director of Film Laboratories of Canada Ltd., Audio Pictures Ltd., and Canadian Film Industries, Coplan is boss of "the only place east of Hollywood where a full-scale feature picture can be made on one lot".

In fact, all three companies are housed in a modern 60,000-square-foot building on Lakeshore Road, Toronto, which is completely equipped (at an approximate cost of $2 million) to handle both color and black-and-white productions in either 35mm film (for theatres) or 16 mm film (for TV). Early last year, the film version of the Stratford Festival's *Oedipus Rex* was made on the premises, and recently, 39 one-half hour TV shows (*Last of the Mohicans*) were completed. The second week in June will mark the beginning of a new production, *Tugboat Annie,* another T.V. serial which will be viewed in the U.S. and Canada next season. Each of these productions is a satisfying achievement for Coplan. As he puts it, "They are the first commercial features to be completely produced in Canada for an international market".

Aided by a staff of 25 people, he is responsible for the entire operation of this "junior Hollywood" to the two other directors of the companies — "I guess you could call me a salesman, technician, and businessman all rolled up in one".

His controversial opinions on the lack of Canadian talent and equipment stem from a long, almost fanatic desire to, "put Canada on the map in the motion picture industry. We have too many apprentices, and with many of them, even 50 years' experience wouldn't make much difference to their ability".

David Harold Coplan was born in Ottawa in 1902, the son of a successful realtor. He left home at the age of 15 and joined Metro Film Service Ltd. in Saint John, N.B. where his tasks consisted of "sweeping floors, scraping film tins, and acting as assistant shipper" for $6 a week. In the hope of luring him home, his parents bought the Princess Theatre in Ottawa, but after 4 months of running this enterprise he left again for Montreal, where he sold projectors and theatre seats.

After stints with the International Pulp and Paper Co. (secretary to the chief engineer) and Select Films Ltd., he moved to Detroit in 1926 as office manager for Columbia Pictures. Three years later he was transferred to Montreal as branch manager. In 1932 he was named general sales manager for Columbia Pictures in Toronto, and the managing director for United Artists Corp. in Canada.

When the National Film Board was established in 1940, Coplan was named an adviser, and in that year he was responsible for distributing the "Canada Carries On" series. In 1943 he created the "World in Action" series.

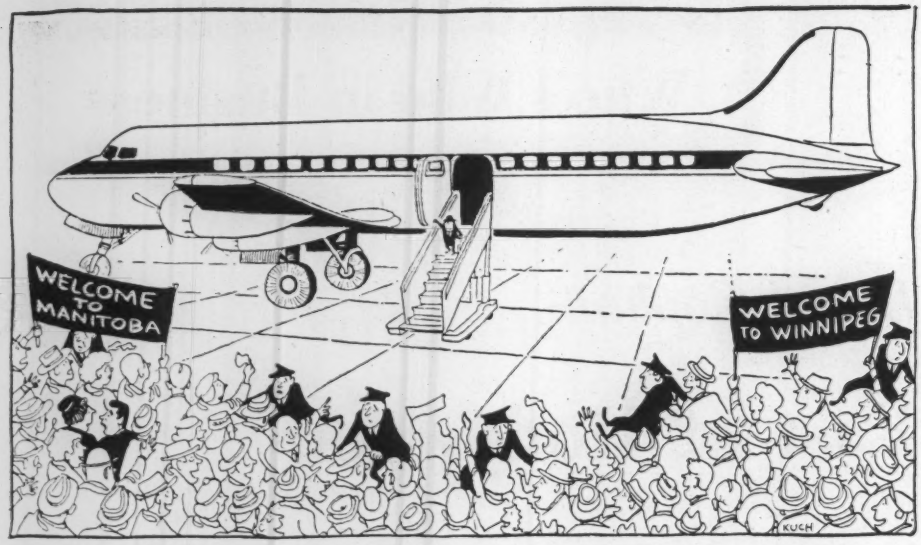
During the last year of World War II, he left for London and enjoyed "the most thrilling years of my life" as Managing Director of United Artists Corp. in England, and as a Director of Odeon Theatres Ltd., and Cinema Holdings Ltd. In 1950 he purchased International Film Distributors in London, and produced four pictures. Returning to the U.S. in the same year he formed the Times Television Corp. in New York, a TV film distributing company. He then joined the Canadian firm in 1954 as Managing Director.

Coplan usually arrives at his broadloomed, wood-panelled office at 9 a.m. after the 45-minute drive (in a '54 Oldsmobile) from his seven-room apartment in North Toronto. Seated behind his desk, he typifies the stereotype Hollywood director with his monogrammed shirts, practiced diction, and urbane conversation spiked with the casual swear-word.

After his usual nine-hour day he relaxes in his apartment with friends, (he is divorced from his first wife) or with books — "I read three or four a week". He takes no definite holidays during the year, but he does manage to "mix a little pleasure with business" during his frequent trips abroad. This summer he is looking forward to relaxed week-ends at his fishing lodge — "complete with two kitchens" — at Stoney Lake in the Kawartha district.

Coplan is in the comfortable position of servicing both the TV and motion picture industries, and although he admits that TV has made definite inroads on the theatre, he is positive that it will never mean disaster to motion picture houses. "A different pattern will balance the media in the future. The drive-in theatre and the large downtown movie houses will continue to thrive, but I think many of the neighborhood theatres will be forced to close down. Don't forget, people have an insatiable desire to go out at night and the theatre is still the cheapest way to spend a pleasant evening".

He is satisfied with the rapid progress of his own venture, but he continues to crave for what he calls, "Canadian professionals".



The wave of British immigration hits Winnipeg. (Free Press cartoon.)

Manitoba Politics

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

position have been maintaining that the province has been paying too much for the beer it buys from local brewers and then retails through its own stores. A recent Royal Commission on the whole question of liquor and beer sales, headed by John Bracken, said the same thing. As a matter of fact, the Public Utility Board of Manitoba had been conducting hearings on beer prices for months and it was no secret that a ruling on lower prices was coming. On January 31 the Speaker of the Legislature stopped Duff Roblin mentioning beer profits and beer prices in the House, on the grounds that the matter was "sub judice", before a court of law. Whatever the legal correctness of the ruling — and it is by no means clear that the Speaker was on good constitutional ground — it was apparent that the government had "pulled a boner".

The next day the *Free Press* headed its leading editorial "Freedom Under Attack"; its writers painted rather an exciting picture of individual liberty being trampled under foot by a jack-booted government. The two oppostion parties took advantage of the issue.

The whole incident finally blew over, the Public Utility Board approved a cut in beer prices (although not a very drastic one), the Legislature once again has been given freedom to debate the beer issue, and the *Free Press* editorials have modified their sharp tones. But while it raged, the fuss did at least some damage to the government, by its display of clumsiness if not of bad principles.

Douglas Campbell himself is an old pro in the game of politics. He has been in the legislature since 1922, in the cabinet since 1936, and there is not a politician in Canada more experienced at riding out a storm. Throughout the whole affair he pooh-poohed the idea that there was any principle of free speech involved, and invited the members to turn to other more important matters such as the announcement of a new grant-in-aid to municipalities, a new road program, a new disaster insurance scheme, etc., etc. The opposition hounds were soon baying up so many trails that none of them could be heard.

While the free speech debate lasted, public interest in the legislative doings in Winnipeg was at a new high. Day after day the galleries of the legislative chambers were filled with curious spectators. It may be, of course, that the interest was confined to Winnipeg itself. At any rate, there is little evidence that any of the Government's country supporters were particularly excited about the threat to free speech. None of them wrote letters to the *Free Press,* either to denounce or to support their government. But when in the course of the debate a reference was made to Premier Campbell as being merely a "desk farmer", several of his former neighbors took pen in hand to denounce this obviously much more serious charge.

The census of 1951 showed that of the province's 776,000 inhabitants, about 330,000 live in one census division, the area of Greater Winnipeg. Fifty years earlier this same division had 65,000 out of a total of 225,000. In other words, Manitoba offers not only a good example of the rural-urban population division, but a good example of rural-urban population shift as well. As a result, in the last 20 years sociologists from half a dozen big American univerities have come to Manitoba to study what they claim is a classic case of city-versus-country clash of interests.

Most of those who study this phenomenon begin by examining the election of 1922, when the United Farmers won a comfortable majority over the Liberals and Conservatives combined. This was a farmers' Government and its new leader, John Bracken, never forgot it. The hold of the United Farmers on the Manitoba Legislature was shaken a little by the events of 1930 and 1931, and it was a Farmer-Liberal combination that won in 1932 and again in 1936. That the combination still was essentially a farmers' Government was shown in the election results in that year. Although the Bracken administration won a handsome majority in the province as a whole, it could take only two of the 12 seats in Winnipeg city. In the election in 1945, although the Garson Government won 42 of the 55 seats in all, it carried only four of the city constituencies. In 1949 the Campbell ministry won a handsome majority but captured only five city seats, and in 1953 only three.

In other words, although Farmer Liberals or Liberal Progressives have dominated Manitoba Legislatures for the last twenty-five years, they have never during that time been able to win support in the city of Winnipeg. There is little indication at the moment that the present Government has been any more successful in this regard than its predecessors, or that no matter what name it campaigns under, it is still anything other than a farmer Government.

The recent redistribution of constituencies gives to Winnipeg itself, and to the surrounding municipalities of St. Boniface, St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, and the Kildonans, a total of 20 seats in the next legislature. At the moment, the experts in all parties, Liberal included, are leaning to the view that the government can probably count on not more than two of the 20 metropolitan seats. If they are correct, then the Campbell government will need all its country support to stay in office.

Half a dozen incidents have lately emphasized the urban-rural split in Manitoba politics. Each year a private bill is introduced to legalize the sale of colored margarine in Manitoba; each year the city members en masse support it and the country members en masse defeat it. This year, said the present Minister of Agriculture to a country audience a few months ago, the bill will be introduced again and "we'll simply listen to them for a while and then vote it down."

It is in the city, too, that the flood danger each spring is to hundreds of people at least a nuisance and often worse.

Some observers attribute the surprising defeat of ex-Mayor George Sharpe in Winnipeg's municipal election last November to his failure to champion city interests vigorously enough. His opponent was Stephen Juba, a free-wheeling and

unorthodox candidate who also sits in the legislature as an Independent, and who until very recently was best known as an advocate of Sunday sport and relaxed liquor laws.

Unsuccessful twice before, Juba this time launched a vigorous attack on Sharpe as the "trained seal" to whom the Campbell government occasionally "threw a fish." This line of attack may not have been the only reason for his election but it certainly had something to do with it.

The recent announcement by the Government of a new formula for grants to local school boards was another reason for a city protest. Both council and school board of Winnipeg joined in denouncing a formula which, they said, once again penalized city boards and rewarded the rural school areas.

It may be that the premier himself is going to try in the next few months to repair Liberal fences in the Winnipeg area. At any rate, a newly announced unconditional grant to municipalities will benefit the city of Winnipeg far more than any rural area.

Only a confirmed gambler would put his money at the moment on an outright Campbell defeat in the next election. But there are several possibilities that are not really long shots at all, and they are causing some concern to the Liberals — particularly to the younger Liberals.

The CCF has made some definite gains in three or four of the rural constituencies in recent months, and it is quite possible that it might carry five rural seats to add to the eight or nine which it expects to take in the city.

The Social Credit organizers are talking grandly about their ability to win at least 12 seats. With past performance in mind, one would be well advised not to swallow all their claims, but there is at least a chance that they might capture five seats.

The Tories present the real question mark. They can reasonably expect to take eight or nine seats in the Greater Winnipeg area. If they can find the right candidates and make a vigorous enough appeal by way of criticism on flood control, education and roads, there is a possibility that they might win another eight rural seats. If they do, the totals in the next legislature will be very interesting.

The return of, say, 15 CCF, 16 Conservative, five Social Credit and two Independent members would leave the Liberal Progressive group only 19 seats in the legislature. Who would form a government out of that alignment? And what kind of government would it be?

Of course, the election will probably not come until fall. Between now and then the indefatigable Mr. Campbell could do a great deal either to bolster his support in the rural areas, or to launch a vigorous appeal for city Liberal votes.

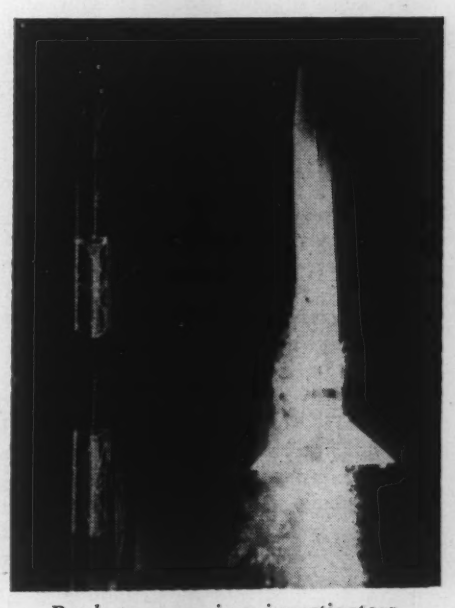
Earth Sits for Portrait

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

satellites will not only extend our knowledge of the atmosphere to the outermost layer but will record incoming radiations from the sun and elsewhere before they become transformed by impact with the atmospheric elements. In somewhat the same way the Antarctic expeditions are important in yielding further information concerning the nature of the Antarctic continent, including its mineral deposits, but are especially so in relation to determining the influence of the great ice continent on global weather and also investigating the totally unknown nature of the ionosphere and aurora in this region.

The use of the compass for sea and air navigation emphasizes the need to study the earth's magnetism. One of the major problems, for instance, is the disturbance of the earth's magnetic field in relation to activities on the sun, particularly the magnetic storms. The pressing need is to obtain an adequate and simultaneous coverage of the earth's surface, and this will now be met; more than a hundred magnetic stations will operate during the IGY, most of them located in Antarctica and in equatorial regions. Rockets will be employed to a great extent in this work and recordings made in a rocket sent above the magnetic equator during a magnetic storm should tell us whether the magnetic currents are in the ionosphere or form a ring in outer space.

Rockets of many kinds will be launched from various places. The United States expects to fire about 100 small rockets from points ranging from the Arctic to the Antarctic, mainly for the study of solar ultra-violet and x-radiation, cosmic ray intensity, etc., so far as possible timed to coincide with solar flares; while about three dozen aerobee rockets will be sent up from the continental U.S. to make similar measurements in the ionosphere. France will launch twelve rockets from the Sahara and now Australia has joined the rocket brigade. Inasmuch as rockets remain aloft for so short a period, large polythene balloons will also be sent up in England to altitudes of about 100,000 feet for cosmic radiation measurement.



Rockets are prime investigators.

One of the most recent and most significant additions made to the IGY program is the inclusion of investigations on nuclear radiation in the atmosphere by which physicists hope to establish a mean level of radiation against which changes in radiation due to hydrogen bomb test explosions, or worse, can be measured. This will be particularly valuable, for much of the present controversy concerning the danger of continuing nuclear explosions is due to lack of knowledge.

So much for what lies above and beyond us. The general program of the IGY, however, is almost as much concerned with what lies beneath, although the procedures for measurement are less spectacular. Earthquakes will be studied as such and so will be the manner of propagation of earthquake waves together with other waves produced in the earth's crust by artificial eplosions, all with the dual purpose of understanding more about the earth's interior and of forecasting the occurrence and location of earthquakes for the benefit of human communities. Long-period instruments for recording earthquake waves are being set up at many places in a belt extending around the world, at permanent seismograph station sites, while explosion-wave projects are planned for both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in order to study the sediments and earth crust in ocean basins.

The oceans will be further studied by survey vessels investigating the shifting boundaries between temperate and polar waters, not to mention water sampling and measuring temperatures and currents both horizontally and vertically in the seas. All this relates in turn to the thickness of ice on the polar continents and seas and the need to know how fast the ice is melting, for both the climate of the world and the fate of low-lying lands is intimately bound up with it.

In other words, the IGY program as a whole is an attempt to survey the earth as a planet subject to external radiations, violent fluctuations in its atmospheric envelope, and continuous changes in its crust and deep interior, all of which affect our lives and our human future. Until now such studies have been piecemeal and sporadic and by no means satisfactory. Here, at least, we see the first united global effort to measure the earth in all its properties.

Editorials

Imported Pollution

SINCE the Japanese began an active campaign several weeks ago to persuade the "atomic" powers to end or at least limit their testing of nuclear weapons, there has been a swelling controversy in the United States, Britain and Canada over the possible results of continuing or discontinuing the tests. The recent inconclusive report on the effects of radiation produced by the British Medical Research Council added heat but little light to the controversy, and the U.S. Congressional investigation of atomic fall-out, beginning next week, will certainly do nothing to lessen the clamor.

It is proper that Canadians join in the argument. It is a pity, indeed, that the political leaders now engaged in a Federal election campaign have not seen fit to make any serious statement on the subject of nuclear tests. Canada does not make nuclear weapons, but she is certainly a nuclear power, not only as a leader in peaceful research but as a producer of the raw materials for the nuclear weapons. Moreover, and just as important, the Canadian air has been polluted by both American and Russian test explosions.

The controversy has been made more confusing by its emotional content. It would be strange indeed if people did not become emotional about a weapon that, even if it is never used to blot out great cities in one terrible moment, may condemn unborn millions to deformity and slow death. Yet unreasoning emotion can be a fatal trap. If ever a matter called for cool, rational deliberation, this is it.

Not enough is known about the effects or extent of the fall-out to make any decision on this basis. Scientists themselves disagree about the results of the explosions on human beings, animals, the soil and the weather. But there are certain stable factors which must be considered and given full weight in any argument about the banning either of nuclear weapons or of tests of such weapons.

It is all very well to suggest that the H-bomb be banned. But the H-powers must agree to do this and, more important, must agree to international inspection—and there is no known way, even with inspection, of making sure that a nation does not have a secret stock of bombs. Moreover, if the ban went into effect today, it would leave the USSR with such a superiority in conventional weapons and manpower that the Communists could start a war with every hope of winning it. On the other hand, an agreement to retain old stocks of weapons but to stop making new ones would also require international inspection and would give the United States strategic superiority over the USSR —and the Russians could scarcely be expected to agree to this.

The fact is, of course, that the nuclear weapons, while making the prospect of war all the more horrible, are today's best insurance for peace. In Churchill's phrase, there is a balance of terror.

The third possibility is the outlawing of further H-bomb tests, at least until more can be learnt about the effects of the fall-out. This too would require inspection and enforcement. And to confuse the layman there is the disagreement of scientists and the deliberate withholding of information from the public by politicians.

The most promising approach may be through international law. Has one nation any right to pollute the air of another? If one nation took the case to the International Court, there could be a ruling, and at least a start made on a solution to the problem. Presumably "small" H-tests can be made, with the fall-out limited to the country doing the testing. Then it would be up to the people of that country to decide which fear they preferred—fear of military attack or fear of radiation.

If Japan doesn't take the pollution case to The Hague, then Canada certainly should. Our hands are not clean: the U.S. is our best customer for uranium. But neither is our air clean. It's highly likely that so far the home-made pollution in the air of our big cities is condemning many more of our citizens to slow and painful death than does any imported poison. But the combined pollution could be pretty deadly next year, or the year after that.

Shorn Polls

IN VARIOUS parts of the country, organizations with more enthusiasm than logic are preparing get-out-the-vote campaigns. Their idea is that voting is of itself a virtuous act, even when the person marking the ballot has given no thought to the personalities or the issues involved in the election. All of which is nonsense. A thoughtless vote is worse than no vote at all.

A much more worthy activity for the eager-beavers would be a boycott-the-election campaign. If everyone stayed away from the polls on June 10, it would be a crisis only for the competing candidates. The administration of the country's affairs would go on, for a while at least, with no more disturbance and inefficiency than usual. But the politicians would be shocked into the realization that Canadian stomachs cannot indefinitely take the gummy grey pap that has been dished out as party policy over the past few years.

There is no chance of such a splendid up-chucking in this election campaign, of course, but it is a thought to cherish.

In the meantime, it's almost impossible to tell, from what has been published in most of the larger newspapers of Eastern Canada, just how the political campaigners are influencing their audiences. One journal has Mr. St. Laurent working his old flat magic, another tells of him boring his listeners to distraction. According to the paper you read, Mr. Diefenbaker is either conducting a triumphal march across the country or dousing the last flickering hopes of his party. From other sources, however, it is possible to get more impartial and factual information.

The way it appeared to seasoned political observers last week, the Liberals are going to lose seats in the Maritimes, Ontario, British Columbia and probably Manitoba; the Conservatives will gain in the Maritimes and Ontario, possibly in Manitoba; Social Credit will probably gain in the Far West. But the Liberals will retain enough seats to form a Government — which, as many Liberals themselves privately agree, is a great pity; the party badly needs the cleansing experience of a period in opposition.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

453 (i.e. 459—6)

Speed the Passage

THE SONS of Freedom Doukhobors apparently would like to go back to Russia. Premier W. A. C. Bennett of British Columbia has offered, as a "co-operative gesture", to assist them financially. The least that the Federal Department of Immigration can do is to repeat Mr. Bennett's gesture and promise to make it easy for the Sons to leave Canada, when and if the Russians agree to take them. The Russians, unfortunately, seem to be hesitant. They realize that the return of the Sons (seeking a freedom they can't find in Canada, of course) would make a useful bit of propaganda material. But at the same time they would be importing a bunch of weird fanatics who, sooner or later, would have to be liquidated. We hope the Russians decide to take the propaganda—and the Sons.

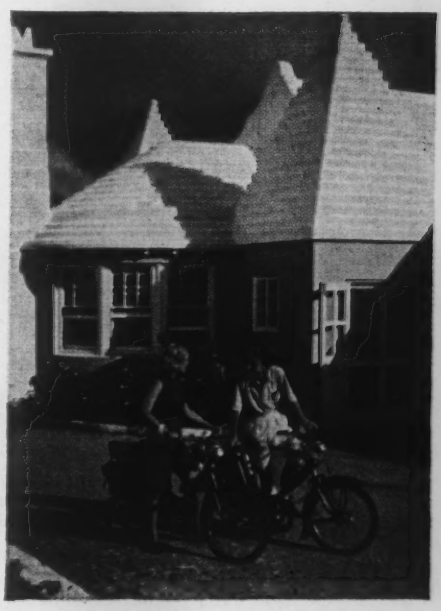
In warm Atlantic waters lies a happy holiday island

BERMUDA

Bermuda is really a group of hundreds of islands, in all only twenty-four miles long. Sailing among them is a fun-filled venture in exploration. Soft, pink beaches are invitations to loafing while the blue water tempts you to a refreshing dip. Golf, tennis, fishing, bicycling and picnicking are enjoyed any time of year. Hamilton's shops are the showcase of Europe. Traditional pageantry is a reminder that Bermuda is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. And the Islands' history and beauty make sightseeing a happy pastime.

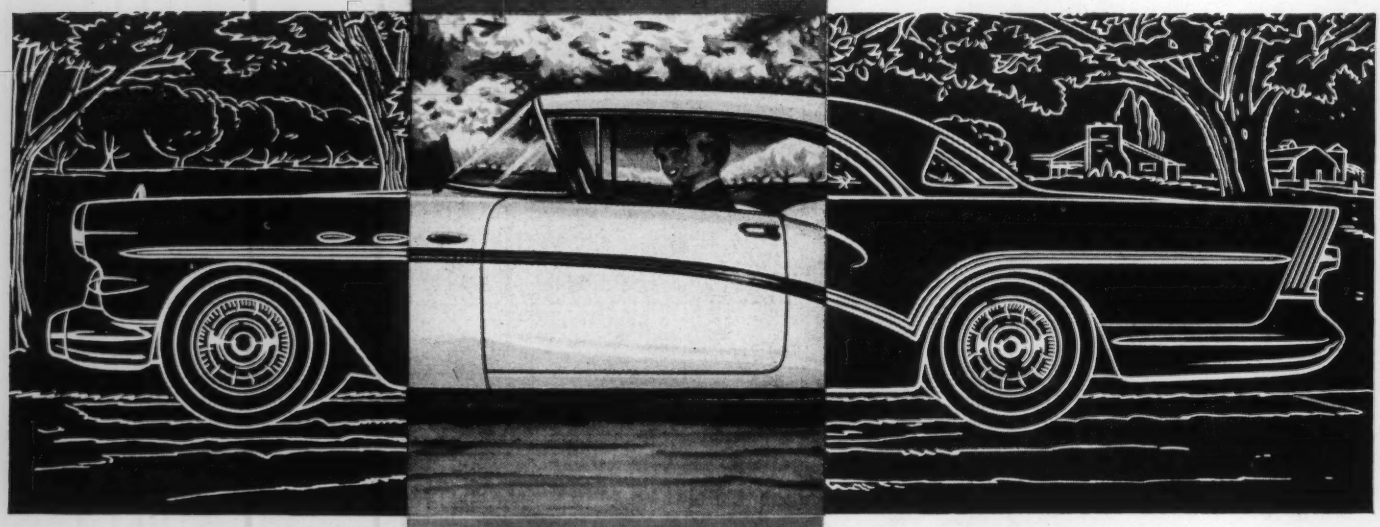
Bermuda is only three hours' flight from New York or you may prefer the more leisurely trip by ocean liner. Bermuda's hotels are famous providing everything needed for holiday living. And guest houses welcome you to the Islands' friendly, easy-going ways.

There are many details to be considered in planning any holiday. But you'll save time and trouble by talking things over with your travel agent. Helpful too is the Bermuda Vacation Kit which you can get by writing to: The Bermuda Trade Development Board, 111 Richmond West, Toronto, Canada.



Somewhere along a shore road they will find a picnic cove.

You'll enjoy a brighter outlook



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